

JPRS-SSA-86-075

17 JULY 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 JULY 1986

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## ANGOLA

- UNITA's Claims of Major Battle Remain Unconfirmed  
(Arnold Kirkby; THE ARGUS, 3 Jun 86) ..... 1

## BENIN

- Analysis Provided of Political, Tribal, Economic Problems  
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 4 Jun 86) ..... 3

## BOTSWANA

- New Security Act Promulgated, Explained  
(DAILY NEWS, 22, 26 May 86) ..... 8
- Masire Explains New Act, by Jowitt Mbongwe ..... 8  
Act Viewed as Protecting Ruling Class ..... 9  
New Act Criticized, by Charity Nkala, Desmond Montshiwa ..... 10

## BURKINA

- Briefs
- Agreements With PRC, France, FRG ..... 12  
Cement Donation From Libya ..... 12  
Cooperation With Netherlands ..... 13  
Energy Negotiations With Ghana ..... 13

## GABON

- French Adviser Foccart Comments on Visit, Issue  
(Libreville Africa No 1, 14 Jun 86) ..... 14

## GHANA

Agriculture Secretary Announces Export Drive (Joe Bradford Nvinah, Faustina Ashirifie; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 22 May 86) .....	16
Promotion of Co-ops	16
Grain Storage Facilities	17
Food Distribution Corporation To Expand Role (Albert Sam; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 27 May 86) .....	19
Salaries, Allowances of PNDC Officials Announced (THE GHANAIAI TIMES, 26 May 86) .....	20
Long-Term Nature of Recovery Program Explained (Editorial; THE GHANAIAI TIMES, 24 May 86) .....	21
Conversion of June 4 Movement to Political Organization Denied (Francis Kokutse; THE GHANAIAI TIMES, 6 Jun 86) .....	23
Force Sergeant Major Addresses Jungle Warfare School (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 23 May 86) .....	24
Briefs	
TUC-Government Talks	25
Aid to Immigrants	25
Trade With Mali	26
Libyan Embassy Debt	26
Soviet Writers	27
Fishing Service Centers	27
Manganese Export Plans	27

## LIBERIA

Armed Sierra Leonean Police Arrested Near Border (Mustapha Kamara; THE MIRROR, 30 May 86) .....	28
Local Industrialist Complains of Unfair Competition (NEW LIBERIAN, 29 May 86) .....	29
Airport Institutes Cost-Saving Measures (THE MIRROR, 29 May 86) .....	31
Briefs	
Senate Repeals Controversial Decree	32
UK Memorandum of Understanding	32

## MALAWI

World Bank Team Member on Structural Adjustment Program (DAILY TIMES, 9 Jun 86) .....	33
--	----



## MALI

### Briefs

Senior Military Officers Appointed	34
French Fund Grant	34
Assembly Speaker Receives Soviet Envoy	34

## MOZAMBIQUE

Durban-Based Renamo Representative Reacts to Pik's Statement (THE CITIZEN, 19 Jun 86) .....	35
--	----

## NAMIBIA

War Spurs RSA Development of Bushmanland (THE CITIZEN, 14 Jun 86) .....	36
Churches Take Stand on Racial Issues, Brutalities (Brendan Seery; THE STAR, 17 May 86) .....	37
Businessmen Describe Budget as Too Cautious (Joe Putz; THE ADVERTISER, 28 May 86) .....	39

## NIGER

President Kountche Interviewed by French Radio (AFP, 18 Jun 86) .....	41
--	----

## NIGERIA

Babangida on New Government Agriculture Institutions, Plans (NEW NIGERIAN, 30 May 86) .....	43
'Leftist Lecturers' Accused of Fanning Student Violence (DAILY TIMES, 31 May 86) .....	45
Registration of Koranic Schools in Gongola (Abu Tapidi; NEW NIGERIAN, 30 May 86) .....	46
Briefs	
AFRC Meeting, Babangida Statement	47
World Bank, IFAD Loans	47
Naira Change Rumors Denied	47

## SIERRA LEONE

Momoh on 'Constructive Nationalism' as National Philosophy (WE YONE, 29 May, 5 Jun 86) .....	48
Special Antismuggling Team Makes Arrests (WE YONE, 23 May 86) .....	57

Precious Mineral Hoarders, Smugglers Deported (THE NEW CITIZEN, 29 May 86) .....	59
<b>Briefs</b>	
Momoh To Visit Guinea	61
Momoh Receives British Envoy	61
<b>SOMALIA</b>	
Italian Role in Economic Development Growing (Vittorio Fedele; IL TEMPO, 23 May 86) .....	62
<b>TANZANIA</b>	
Government Gives TRC Highest Priority in Resource Allocation (DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 86) .....	65
Rehabilitation of Navigational Aids To Improve Port Safety (DAILY NEWS, 4 Jun 86) .....	67
Usango Irrigation Project in Mbeya To Be Operational in 1988 (DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 86) .....	68
Technical School Planned for Pemba, Literacy Campaign Pushed (Daines-Mary Kuhanga; DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 86) .....	69
<b>Briefs</b>	
Party Names New District Secretaries	70
Closer Ties With Kenyan Army Pledged	70
<b>UGANDA</b>	
WEEKEND DIGEST Editors, Owners Feared Dead (WEEKEND DIGEST, 30 May 86) .....	72
Barclays Bank Reported Defying NRM Policies (WEEKEND DIGEST, 30 May 86) .....	74
New Financial Measures To Be Implemented (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 4 Jun 86) .....	76
<b>Briefs</b>	
Clampdown on Press	78
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	
Kaunda Praises France on RSA Sanctions (PANA, 19 Jun 86) .....	79
Refugees in Country Rise to 135,000 (PANA, 20 Jun 86) .....	81

## Briefs

Flights Banned Over Strategic Areas	83
Kwacha Sinks Further	83
Cultural Agreement With Czechoslovakia	83

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BLACKS

Minister Notes International Interest in Ciskei Airport (DAILY DISPATCH, 5 Jun 86) .....	85
Buthlezi Defends Right to Education (THE CITIZEN, 17 Jun 86) .....	86
Bophuthatswana Budget Tabled in Parliament (THE CITIZEN, 21 Jun 86) .....	87
Briefs	
Ciskei's Aircraft Fleet Listed	88
Blacks Face Energy Shortage	88
Jobless Blacks	88
PUTCO Takes Over Germiston	88

### SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Transvaal Seen as Key to White Power With More Votes (David Brier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 1 Jun 86) .....	89
Wage War Rages Over Black Miners' Pay (Claire Pickard-Cambridge; BUSINESS DAY, 12 Jun 86) .....	91
Briefs	
Vote Against Mixed Beaches	94
Israelis Call Off Trip	94

### ECONOMIC

Sweden Introduces Licensing for All Trading With Country (DAGENS NYHETER, 4 Jun 86) .....	95
Response to Pretoria Measure, by Kaa Eneberg	95
Swedish Liberal Newspaper Comments, Editorial	97
Disinvestment Prompts Management Buyouts (Lesley Lambert; BUSINESS DAY, 13 Jun 86) .....	98
Uncertainty Over Future of Minerals Noted (THE CITIZEN, 14 Jun 86) .....	99

Outrage Over Ban on Petrol Discounting (Hamish McIndoe; BUSINESS DAY, 3 Jun 86) .....	100
VOLKSKAS: Assets Still Exceed Liabilities (Sven Lunsche; THE STAR, 16 Jun 86) .....	102
Briefs	
Large Drop in Coal Exports Forecast	103
Firms' Dividend Repatriation	103
West Wits Gold Doubles Reserves	104
Denmark Affects Fertilizer Exports	104

/9986

ANGOLA

# UNITA'S CLAIMS OF MAJOR BATTLE REMAIN UNCONFIRMED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 3 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Arnold Kirkby]

[Text]

**U**NITA would be dealt a psychological and military blow if its headquarters at Jamba were overrun by Angolan government forces (Fapla), according to a South African strategist.

Unita claimed in an unconfirmed communiqué from Lisbon yesterday that Fapla forces, backed by Cubans and guided by the Soviets, launched a major offensive against its bases in the eastern and south-eastern provinces on May 27.

Strategists in South Africa say that if the offensive is a fact, forces being used are greater than those during Fapla's campaign late last year.

Unita's communiqué claimed that Lucusse and Munhango were under attack by Fapla forces from Luena in the eastern Moxico province and another arm of the thrust was towards Mavinga.

The pincer movement on Jamba from the north and west could also stretch Dr Jonas Savimbi's forces to the limit.

**U**NITA would be dealt a psychological and military blow if government forces overran Jamba, said Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

But a lot depended on the drive which government forces had to take the rebel headquarters. They also had logistical problems.

"It would also depend on how much direct or indirect support South Africa gave Unita. South Africa has made it clear that it is an ally of Dr Savimbi," he said.

"Even if they do take Jamba, which covers a vast bushy area and is not one town, they would not be able to maintain logistical support to troops there," said Professor Hough.

**O**THER factors were how many Stinger surface-to-air-missiles and TOW anti-tank weapons the United States delivered to Unita to combat the MIL-24 Hind D helicopters, MiG-23 supersonic jet fighters and T54 and T62 tanks supplied by the Soviet Union.

Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer in strategic studies at the University of South Africa, said if Unita had received the highly sophisticated weapons it would give the government forces a headache.

"The Fapla supply lines always seem to break down and the majority of their troops have proved themselves poor soldiers in combat," he said.

"I fear that Fapla and the Cubans would return to a scorched earth policy — which they used in that region in 1976 — if they did overrun Jamba," said Professor Fourie.

"The effect of Jamba being taken over would be more profound outside Angola than for the Unita rebels fighting in the bush.

"They are basically guerrillas who would melt in to the bush and fight another day," said Professor Fourie.

● There has been no independent confirmation of the offensive, and, writes BRUCE CAMERON of the Political staff, claims of a major battle have left military observers in South Africa puzzled.

South African military and diplomatic sources were today taken by surprise by a statement released in Lisbon in the name of Unita leader, General Jonas Savimbi.

The launching of a major offensive against the Unita strongholds in southern Angola have been expected since the end of the rainy season more than a month ago.

**H**OWEVER, indications had been that the Government in Luanda may have decided to back off following the publicly-known covert aid to Unita, particularly the supply of ground to air missiles.

Meanwhile it appears as if the chances of implementing United Nations resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia by August 1 are fading rapidly.

The anticipated battle between the two forces in Angola and the settlement have been closely linked.

The MPLA government is expected to reject the settlement date

if it can decisively beat Unita, but would be in a difficult position if it is beaten back again as it was last year.

The date, announced by President P W Botha at the beginning of the year, was set after negotiations with the United States Government.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed today that no official response has as yet been received from Angola.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, has repeated earlier Luanda statements that it would not work through the United States but only through the offices of the United Nations Secretary General.

The Angolans have also repeatedly rejected the South African and United States insistence the Cuban forces would have to be withdrawn before the implementation of Resolution 435.



BENIN

ANALYSIS PROVIDED OF POLITICAL, TRIBAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Jun 86 pp 4-6

[Article: "Hanging on"]

[Text] President **Mathieu Kérékou's** 14-year-old regime has an increasingly fragile power-base. The economy, already depressed by the two-year closure of the border with **Nigeria**, now has to absorb an IMF-inspired economic liberalisation programme. There is bound to be a lot of popular unrest. Kérékou also risks further alienating those hardline Marxists who resent his steady conversion to the West, particularly the **United States** and **France**. However, so long as he can retain the loyalty of his northern tribal compatriots, keep the army and security forces happy, and juggle the opposition (notably from the southern Fon tribe), his regime is unlikely to come under direct threat.

Kérékou has tried to preempt southern-based opposition from organising itself. Student radicals there and a number of young army officers have been detained. Many more are under surveillance. The trouble started last year after the government's decision to stop automatically giving employment to university graduates (AC Vol 26 No 14). Student uprisings shook the regime more than it cares to admit. The malaise was exploited by the outlawed *Parti Communiste Dahoméen* (PCD), which tried to organise a non-tribal front against Kérékou. Though the PCD is overwhelmingly made up of Fon members, it claims to eschew tribalism (AC Vol 25 No 17 for tribal analysis). Junior army officers sympathetic to the liberal, nationalist *Jeunesse Universitaire du Dahomey* (JUD) also began to stir - much to the government's consternation.

The regime reacted swiftly by deploying the much-feared secret police organisation, *le Service de Documentation et de l'Information* (SDI), which is directed by Capt. **Yacoubou Mamam**. Dozens of students, teachers and intellectuals were arrested; numerous cases of torture were reported from deten-

tion centres at the Guézo barracks and the PLM Hotel Cotonou. (More recently there have been reports of torture at the more discreet army camp at Parakou in the north of the country).

Next, the mass organisations – the youth and women's movements and the trade unions – were called on to show their unconditional support for the regime. But the resulting pro-government rallies were very poorly attended. Sensing Kérékou's vulnerability, leading party and government figures suddenly became wary of backing him publicly. Hence the number of new faces in the regime after the ruling *Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin* (PRPB) congress last November.

Kérékou managed to salvage most of his credibility during the party congress. He also paved the way for the painful agreement with the IMF. The key points to the congress can be summarised as follows:-

- Kérékou brushed aside Lt-Col. **Michel Alladayé**, the last of the conspirators with whom he had seized power in 1972, by kicking him out of the party politburo. (AC Vol 26 No 16).
- To help defend his regime against PCD agitation, Kérékou rehabilitated some members of the disgraced *Ligue Internationale de la Défense des Droits du Peuple* (familiarly referred to as *La Ligue*). It was a subtle move, for *La Ligue*, in its enthusiasm to be partly reinstated, agreed to lead a witch-hunt against the PCD. By doing so *La Ligue* will discredit itself, as well as damage the PCD. Unlike *La Ligue*<sup>2</sup>, which has compromised with the regime for a decade, PCD has kept its distance and established strong overseas representation, notably in France and **Canada**. Beninois students are therefore more attracted to the PCD. So by indulging in the anti-PCD campaign, *La Ligue* will find it hard to protest against Kérékou's turn to the West.
- Kérékou bolstered his northern support. Northerners close to the northern pressure group *Le Front d'Action Commune des Elèves et des Etudiants du Nord* (FACEEN) were generally given better posts in the state apparatus. (Politburo members **Roger Garba** and **Sanni Mama Gomina** are certainly close to FACEEN). Though **Amidou Baba Moussa** (brother of presidential *éminence grise* **Abdou Baba Moussa**) lost his politburo seat, he was duly replaced by another northerner, **Idi Abdoulaye Malam**.
- An effort was made to avoid further alienating the Fon<sup>3</sup> after Alladayé's fall from grace. Former minister of agriculture **Justin Gnidehou** (an Abomey Fon) was promoted to the politburo to replace Alla Jayé. Other Abomey Fon in the politburo are minister of education **Vincent Guezodje** and president of parliament **Roman Vilon Guézo** – both princes of the royal family. Guézo

has some influence in the trade union movement; both are key figures in trying to undermine JUD. Politburo member **Martin Dohou Azonhilo**, *préfet* of Mano region, can also be counted as an Abomey Fon because of his paternal links.

Though the president is having some success in reasserting his control, he is acutely worried about his personal security. He limits his public appearances to the minimum, and travels in heavily-armed convoys. At the end of last year a multi-million dollar arms deal was signed with France<sup>4</sup> to provide a dozen *Panhard* armoured cars and other equipment to the 450-strong *Bataillon de la Garde Présidentielle* (BGP), under the command of Capt. **Sambo Soulé**, a northern Peuhl, like practically everybody else in the unit. **North Koreans**, highly-trained in martial arts, now assist with the president's close security.

There is unlikely to be a coup from within the armed forces. The top commands have been largely filled by a younger generation of officers who owe their promotion to Kérékou. Army commander Lt-Col. **Charles Bebeda**, for example, is both a Kérékou acolyte and a man of usefully mixed blood – part Fon, part from the central tribes like the Savalou and the Mahi. Lt-Cols. **Léopold Ahoueya** (a Fon) and **Gaston Coovi** (Fon father, northern mother) are undoubtedly faithful to Kérékou. Military intelligence, *Le Deuxième Bureau*, commanded by Lt. **Isidore Laleye**, keeps an eye on junior officers and NCOs who might be tempted to plot against Kérékou. If the president fails to retain officers' loyalty, especially during the economic squeeze which the IMF measures will induce, he will obviously be in trouble.

As on the economic front, foreign relations have become markedly more pragmatic since the regime first started turning towards the west two years ago. (AC Vol 25 No 17). At the end of 1985 American naval vessels paid a courtesy visit to Cotonou to demonstrate the latest coast-guard equipment. Ties between Benin and **Libya** have been watered down. Benin was not very forceful in its condemnation of the American bombing of **Libya**, and a Libyan-financed camp at Sémé, used to recruit **Chadian** refugees into Col. **Gadaffi's** Islamic legion, might well be closed down soon.

The change of tack has been no less evident in regional affairs. During and after the recent border war between **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, Kérékou supported **Ivorian** president **Félix Houphouët-Boigny's** attempts to mediate a ceasefire, and practically ignored the alternative peace plan put forward by **Nigeria** and **Libya**. After years of stormy relations with president **Gnassingbé Eyadema's** regime in neigh-

bouring **Togo**, Kérékou and Eyadema have become relatively friendly. They have swapped a number of political exiles.<sup>1</sup> (Beninois students who fled to Togo after last year's disturbances have been kidnapped in Lomé and taken back to Cotonou). A similar *modus vivendi* has been established with President **Omar Bongo's Gabon**, a country which Kérékou once singled out as the centre of mercenary activity against Benin. Regular flights between the two countries have been started. Relations with Nigeria have naturally improved following the reopening of Nigeria's borders earlier this year, enabling the black market to flourish in both directions.

#### Footnotes

1. Opposition movements using the name "Dahomey" implicitly reject the legitimacy of Kérékou's coming to power in 1972. If the opposition came to power it says it would change the country's name back to "Dahomey".
2. Though *Ligue* representative **Gratien Tonakpon Capo Chichi** lost his politburo seat, the movement still has three politburo members: **Gado Guirigissou** (a former cabinet director), **Simon Ifede Ogouma** (UN ambassador) and the newly-appointed **Joseph Degla**, the "official" PRPB ideologue who drafts most of Kérékou's speeches. Most of *La Ligue's* members come from the south of the country, particularly the province of Zou.
3. Because the Fon are the nation's largest ethnic group, Kérékou has always made sure that its two main clans are thoroughly divided. The Ouidah Fon, from the coast, have been virtually excluded from the administration for a decade. But now, with JUD becoming too strong for Kérékou's liking, the Ouidah Fon have been encouraged to become a little more politically active. A cultural organisation known as *l'Union Générale pour le Développement d'Ouidah* (UGDO), headed by **Barthélémy Anagon**, has been established to organise the Ouidah Fon's politics. So if the Abomey Fon's JUD becomes too bold, Kérékou will be able to bring the Ouidah Fon into government as a counter-balance.
4. Until recently the **Soviet Union** enjoyed a near monopoly of arms supplies to Benin. France now appears to have the upper hand in military relations. We understand French officers have been seconded to train Beninois troops. An increasing number of Beninois officers are doing educational and training courses in France.
5. The opposition as a whole is weak. The still dominant older politicians, like former president **Emile Zinzou**, have been unable to acquire much support from the younger generation. His *Parti Démocratique Dahoméen* is moribund. And *Le Mouvement de la Rénovation du Dahomey* (MRD), led by **Gratien Pognon**, now hardly exists.

## Oiling whose wheels

Economic pragmatism is reflected in the country's state-controlled daily newspaper, *Ehuzu*, which now extolls the positive aspects of capitalism rather than splashing Marxist propaganda across the front page. Unfortunately the economy was in a mess to start with. Its modest prosperity, which extended mostly to the Yoruba trading fraternity, depended almost exclusively on illicit trading with Nigeria. The reopening of the Nigerian border is a relief, but the days of oil boom and windfall profits will never be repeated. Transit of goods for drought-stricken Niger has also contracted. Benin, by contrast, has had such heavy rains that a lot of crops have been ruined.

After an agreement is announced with the IMF, probably by the end of the year, a wide-ranging denationalisation programme is expected, especially in the transport and commercial sector. The pervasive public sector, built up during Kérékou's "socialist" days, is grossly inefficient and riddled with corruption. Denationalisation will inevitably mean sacking thousands of employees.

Then there will be a wage freeze and a drastic reduction of government subsidies on basic commodities - two standard IMF prescriptions. In return Benin will receive structural adjustment funds from the IMF and various other loans from the *World Bank*. Presumably the country's foreign debt of about \$750m will be rescheduled by the Paris Club next year.

In the midst of negotiations with the IMF the embarrassing affair of Benin's small Sémé oil field came to light again. The Sémé field, near the Nigerian maritime border, was operated until a year ago by Norway's *Saga Petroleum* under a deal worked out by former energy minister Lt-Col. **Barthélemy Ohouens**. The terms - a mere 2.08% export tax on the oil - were unfavourable to Benin. Instead of seeking a better deal from the Norwegians, Benin suddenly announced the agreement had been cancelled and that a Swiss-based company, *Pan Ocean Oil Company (Panoco)*, headed by the Italian **Vittorio Fabbri**, had been given exclusive rights to the Sémé field. *Panoco*, which is active in Nigeria was introduced to Benin by Yoruba businessmen and senior politicians in the early 1980s.

Having taken over oilfield operations, *Panoco* promised to boost output from 8,000 barrels a day to 25,000 b/d by 1986. The company then unveiled a \$2 billion (sic) investment plan, including an oil refinery, a fertiliser plant, a new international airport, hydro-electric dams and a host of economically-questionable projects. The *World Bank* and the *European Investment Bank* froze loans for developing the Sémé field as a result of the *Panoco* deal. The *World Bank* sent a team to Benin last January to write a detailed report on *Panoco*'s deal with the Beninois government. Beninois officials have recently been in the US to seek a new operator to replace *Panoco*. Long legal battles are expected.

The upshot is that Benin's oil production, far from tripling, actually fell below last year's levels in the first few months of this year. With the oil price so low, Benin's exchequer is badly deprived. The future does not look good, especially after the arbitrary cancelling of *Saga Petroleum*'s contract. Many oil companies will now be very careful before making contractual arrangements with Benin.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1991

BOTSWANA

## NEW SECURITY ACT PROMULGATED, EXPLAINED

### Masire Explains New Act

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

KANYE: The President Dr Quett Masire has spoken for the first time about the new National Security legislation, when addressing a kgotla meeting here on Tuesday.

Dr Masire explained that the act was promulgated for the prosecution of those within our midst who assist the enemies to endanger the nation's security.

Dr Masire said the Government saw it necessary to enact the National Security Act to safeguard the security of the country by dealing with those people who assist our enemies to attack and kill us as well as cause immeasurable damages to property.

Government, he added, had a duty to ensure that independence was not destroyed or threatened and warned that the Government will prosecute those who supply the nation's enemies with classified information whether they are Batswana or foreigners.

He also warned that those who were aware that people employed to guard security areas enabled our enemies to enter those places will also be prosecuted and jailed.

Dr Masire declared that the future of the country was threatened and therefore, "we must act to protect and safeguard it." He noted that there were civil wars in some countries because of citizens who instigated destructive confrontation against the Governments.

Turning to the political situation in southern Africa, Dr Masire said there was no need for the Nkomati type of agreement with South Africa because South Africa did not respect dialogue to solve internal problems but preferred to unleash murderous attacks against neighbouring states.

He called on Batswana to be united against such attacks.

Dr Masire advised Government employees, councillors and Tribal



Administration staff to maintain good working relationships.

He explained that District Commissioners were representatives of Central and Local Government in the districts and urged officers, chiefs and the community to treat them with the respect they deserved.

He called on DC's not only to direct development but to also participate and ensure that extension workers did their duties properly.

The Government, he added, has a duty to provide all districts with extension workers like agricultural demonstrators and it is also

determined to improve transport in rural areas and to provide its workers with housing.

He disclosed that P15 million was set aside for building houses in rural areas.

The President said the Government had also decided to set aside some kind of construction work for local contractors, so that all Batswana should be provided with employment.

He urged those with financial power to go and plough in the Pandamatenga region where the soils are fertile. He said food production in the rural areas will also provide employment

to many Batswana and advised people to conserve the environment, flora and fauna of the country.

During question time several speakers said the new law was welcome, others alleged that it was not intended for enemies from outside, but some certain people in the country.

In response the President said the act was intended for the local and foreign enemies and said he wondered why some people were afraid of the act.

Kgosi Seepapitso IV told the President that his tribe was with him in the hour of sorrow following the raid on Mogoditshane.

#### Act Viewed as Protecting Ruling Class

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 May 86 p 2

[Text]

**GABORONE:** The new National Security Act which was passed by the recent session of Parliament was criticised by five member panel at the University of Botswana symposium.

Appearing at the discussions were a private attorney, Mr Sydney Pilane, an economist, Mr Brian Egner, Mr Raphael Sikwane for the Botswana National Front, a law lecturer, Mr Bojosi Othogile and a former UB law student, Mr Godwin Naledi.

Mr Othogile said the act was not in the interest of national security but was hatched to protect what he called the ruling class which he said was threatened. Mr Othogile concurred with Mr Pilane on the view that it was wrong to say that the onus of proof that the accused was not guilty, rested with the

accused. They said it was the duty of the state, as an aggrieved party, to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was in fact guilty of the offence for which he is being prosecuted.

Mr Sikwane said circumstances had led government to pass a legislation which superceded the constitution.

The bill he added was drafted in panic to the extent that the people were not consulted in advance. He said the act would give the ruling party sweeping powers to oppress the people.

Making analogy with South African laws, he said oppressive laws in South Africa cannot change a cause that people feel is legitimate.

He challenged the government to explain where it got the idea that oppressive laws were a solution to the

problems faced by the people. "When you do things in a hurry, somewhere you will be muddled," he warned.

He said the BNF was opposed to any type of legislation that was contrary to the principle of a democratic society. If implemented, said Mr Sikwane, the legislation will infringe on personal liberty. He said that the National Security Act had nothing to do with political situation in the region except bringing about a situation in which Batswana will no longer trust each other.

He warned that if there was no trust amongst people, everyone will turn to be an

informer, and this will create mistrust between a wife and a husband.

Mr Pilane called on government to reconsider the Act, saying it was contrary to the rule of law. He said the legislation served to erode the right of the opposition to exist.

Mr Pilane said the Act could not specify what was classified information and as such the whole interpretation would rest with the Government. If there was no clear definition of classified information, people would not be aware when they are importing or receiving classified information.

Democracy, according to Mr Pilane, thrives on the dissemination of information, "otherwise our attempted democratic practice will be gone."

Mr Egner said that after the law was passed people felt even more insecure. Mr Egner said that the new legislation placed the government above people.

Mr Naledi wondered whether denying journalists information to convey to the people had anything to do with the national security. The legislation he said, will also oppress the trade unions in that they cannot bargain with their employers.

#### New Act Criticized

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 May 86 p 3

[Article by Charity Nkala and Desmond Montshiwa]

[Text]

KANYE: The National Security legislation enacted by Parliament recently received mixed reactions from Bangwaketse some of whom suspected that it might be abused and have far reaching implications on democracy in this country.

Bangwaketse and their chief, Kgosi Seepapitso IV expressed their views of the law during a Saturday kgotla meeting addressed by their Member of Parliament, Mr Leach Tlhomelang in Kanye.

They appreciated the fact that the law was intended to safeguard government classified information, especially as regards the operations of the police and the Botswana Defence Force (BDF).

During the meeting, Mr Tlhomelang explained the law as was presented during the second reading in Parliament by the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe. He also reported on other issues discussed in Parliament, including a motion by specially elected MP, Mrs Clara Olsen calling for the tightening of the Electoral Act.

Mr Tlhomelang who was praised for being the first ever Kanye Member of Parliament to address a kgotla meeting, to report back on the deliberations of Parliament, also talked about the National Conservation

Strategy, and urged people to participate fully to protect the environment.

Kgosi Seepapitso IV remarked that he suspected that the law was intended to harass 'a certain group', but did not give details. He said it would give the police unwarranted powers to continue with their methods of interrogation to extract information from suspects.

According to the chief, Botswana police had often misused their powers when interrogating suspects. He added that such a law would now give them a licence for excesses in dealing with suspects.

He suspected that the law would add to unnecessary mistrust and suspicion amongst the people.

Kgosi Seepapitso IV felt that before the law was brought before Parliament the people should have been consulted through their chiefs.

He also disclosed that as chairman of the House of Chiefs, he wrote to the government suggesting that the bill should also be debated by the House of Chiefs, but Parliament went ahead and passed it.

Kgosi Seepapitso IV and other speakers said some clauses of the new law were relevant to Botswana, but questioned why the onus of proof should rest with the accused.

Responding to people's comments, Mr Tlhomelang endorsed their suggestions that in future people should be adequately consulted before such laws were passed by Parliament, to solicit their opinions.

Mr Tlhomelang also appealed to people to approach him anytime they had problems. He accused councillors for failing to explain the government bursary's policy to the people. He said parents were not aware of their rights in this regard.

/9317

CSO: 3400/069

BURKINA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH PRC, FRANCE, FRG--Two protocol agreements were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation. The first agreement was signed between the People's Republic of China, represented by its ambassador to Burkina Faso, and our country, represented by Comrade Basil Laita Guissoud, minister of external relations and cooperation. Under this agreement, China will provide our country with a 16-member medical team which will be based in Koudougou where it will strengthen the operational capacity of the medical center in that town by supplying it with medicines and medical equipment. The medical team will also train Burkinabe medical workers. The cost of the aid is estimated at 69 million CFA francs. The second protocol is a draft agreement under which members of the European voluntary service for development will be sent to Burkina Faso. It was signed between Jacques Le Blanc and Michael Geier, the ambassadors of the French Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, in that order. Under the agreement, these two countries will send European volunteers specialized in development problems to our country. Their mission will fall within the framework of the technical assistance granted to our country by West Germany and France. They will participate in the implementation of economic and social development projects which directly respond to the essential needs of the Burkinabe people. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86 AB] /9738

CEMENT DONATION FROM LIBYA--Concerning Libya-Burkina cooperation, Libya has just fulfilled the promise made to our people by the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah during his visit to our country. The much debated gift concerns some bags of cement which have arrived safely in Ouagadougou through Cote d'Ivoire, Benin. The gift also includes some earthmoving machines and civil engineering equipment. Today, the minister of equipment received 500 tons of cement, that is 20 truckloads with each truck having a capacity of 25 tons. Seventy other trucks are expected soon in Ouagadougou, that is a total of 2,062 tons of cement. It must be stressed that Benin is bearing the expenses for transporting this equipment, at a cost of 65 million CFA francs. The minister of equipment stressed that this Libyan gesture is in line with the numerous acts of assistance which Libya has rendered to our people. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Jun 86 AB] /9738

COOPERATION WITH NETHERLANDS--Deliberations of the second session of consultations between Burkina Faso and the Netherlands for 1986 and which began last Tuesday, ended this afternoon at the ONERA [expansion unknown] conference room. The consultations enabled the two delegations to review current projects in order to make necessary amendments to ensure speedy implementation. The meeting was also aimed at drawing up new projects. The two sides decided to use an assistance amounting to 7 million florins for activities aimed at reducing Burkina Faso's balance of payments. The counterpart funds which this assistance will generate will be used to finance priority projects which falls within the framework of cooperation between the Netherlands implementation of projects which fall within the framework of the bilateral cooperation will amount to about 6.6 billion CFA francs. The deliberations ended on a happy note, thanks to the frank and cordial atmosphere in which they were held. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Jun 86 AB] /9738

ENERGY NEGOTIATIONS WITH GHANA--The Ghana-Burkina Faso negotiations on energy ended this morning. The 12-member Ghanaian delegation, including some officials of the Ghanaian electricity corporation, the Volta River Authority, was led by Major General Quainoo, chief of Defense Staff of Ghana. During their working session, the Ghanaians and their Burkinabe counterparts discussed ways and means to strengthen the cooperation existing between the two countries. They particularly discussed the Akosombo Dam interconnection project, which, if implemented, will help supply some Burkinabe towns with electricity. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 21 Jun 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/100



GABON

FRENCH ADVISER FOCCART COMMENTS ON VISIT, ISSUES

AB151112 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Jacques Foccart, the French adviser on African affairs, ends his visit to Gabon this evening. During his stay in Gabon, Mr Foccart held a series of talks with a number of officials of this country, especially President Omar Bongo. Before leaving, Mr Foccart discussed a number of major current issues with Africa No 1.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Foccart, you also met Martin Bongo, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation....

[Foccart] Yes, it was a great pleasure for me to meet him. We also discussed the same problems, as I discussed with the head of state, especially Chad. We noted that we agree perfectly on the aid that needs to be given to President Hissein Habre, who is facing major difficulties.

We also discussed the problem of South Africa, and deplored the turn of events there. I informed the minister of state--although he had already been informed by our ambassador--that we had recalled our ambassador to Pretoria, with the aim of achieving dialogue and trying to have a beneficial influence on this crisis which is preoccupying the whole world. In fact, we believe that it is preferable to achieve dialogue and to influence a situation than to risk bloody and dramatic events.

[Reporter] Could you give us details about the aid being given, or to be given to President Hissein Habre of Chad?

[Foccart] Well, essentially aid will be given for the material he needs, and also for his budget since Chad's present problems result from its budget's dependence on cotton. As cotton prices have fallen by almost half, Chad is in difficulty. We therefore feel it is our duty to help it overcome its difficulties.

[Reporter] Mr Adviser, apart from the constitutional aspects of cohabitation you referred to earlier--you discussed this topic at length at your meeting with President Bongo, we are assured of that--I think that Africans in general would like to know exactly how the right is seeking the means of upholding its policies, and how judiciously it is using these means. I would like to refer to a very specific aspect of this issue, which is the fact that the Chirac government has henceforth decided to contribute 0.70 percent of the French



GDP towards the development of African states, whereas the Socialists fixed this rate at 0.52 percent. When will this objective be achieved, and will you really be able to fulfill this promise?

[Foccart] This is an objective we are aiming at, but I do not know when it will be achieved. Though it is said that the Socialists fixed an objective of 0.52 percent, in reality President Francois Mitterrand himself set a target of 0.70 percent, a target he had wished to reach. However, France's means being restricted at the moment, it is not possible to go beyond 0.52 percent, but we do hope for an increase. Mr Aurillac mentioned this increase at the United Nations: an increase and a target, but we cannot fix a date for this target of 0.70 percent. This is merely a target so one cannot expect it to be reached within a short time. [end recording]

/8309

CSO: 3400/85

GHANA

## AGRICULTURE SECRETARY ANNOUNCES EXPORT DRIVE

### Promotion of Co-ops

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah and Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text] An intensive export drive aimed at promoting and expanding Ghana's agricultural trade and export opportunities for all kinds of agricultural produce has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Under the programme, the ministry is encouraging the development and cultivation of agro-based non-traditional crops which include natural rubber, oil seeds, feed meals, cereals and animal products such as eggs and day-old chicks.

Other crops whose cultivation are being promoted include yams, pineapples, black pepper, citrus and ginger.

Disclosing these at the seventh of the Meet the Press series being organised by the Ministry of Information to enable Secretaries of State to throw light on their operations in Accra yesterday, Dr I.K. Adjei-Maafo, Secretary for Agriculture, explained that these measures were in line with the government's agricultural policy.

Currently, he hinted, Ghana is exporting cola-nuts, tuna, shark fins, fresh pineapples, lime and lime products, fruits and vegetables, dried and smoked fish, live animals and palm oil.

According to him, export of non-traditional agro-based products increased from \$830,000 in 1983 to \$6 million in 1984, indicating an increase of more than 620 percent.

Dr Adjei-Maafo mentioned the institution of a favourable exchange rate for exporters and the opportunity to retain portions of foreign exchange earnings as some of the incentives being given by the government under the food policy of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

17 July 1986

On the decentralisation of the ministry, the Secretary observed that the current decentralised and expanded distribution systems have made it possible for farmers to procure spare parts and inputs "virtually at their doorsteps."

He noted with pride that due to the policies and strategies adopted under the ERP, the ministry had been able to arrest the decline in Ghanaian agriculture and recorded growth in overall output for the first time since 1977.

Agricultural output increased by ten percent in 1984 and by four percent in 1985, the Secretary added.

On constraints in the implementation of the ministry's set objectives, Dr Adjei-Mafo mentioned among others the general liquidity, long delays in the processing of supplier's credit applications and establishment of letters of credits, adding "many of these constraints originate from the old problems of institutional rigidities of most of our public sector laws, regulations and procedures."

He emphasised that the present system is largely inconsistent with the country's quest for increased productivity and called for a critical examination of laws, regulations and procedures related to agriculture with the view to removing all the stumbling blocks in that sector of the economy to ensure increased production and productivity.

#### Grain Storage Facilities

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Joe Bradford Nvinah and Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text]

**THE government has begun the construction of storage facilities in major grain producing and consuming areas in the country to reduce the incidence of post harvest losses in grain production.**

Already, 17,000-tonne capacity storage facilities have been constructed in these areas under the first phase of the grain storage facility construction programme.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Mafo, Secretary for Agriculture who made this disclosure at the seventh in the series of Meet-the-Press organised by the Ministry of Information in Accra yesterday, further intimated

that the ministry had successfully negotiated for an additional \$4.7 million (£423 million) for the construction of 33,000-tonne capacity facilities in both growing and consuming areas.

Dr Adjei-Mafo envisaged the construction of a total of 150,000 tonnes capacity storage facilities by the end of the three-phased programme in 1988.

To this end, he disclosed that negotiations were far advanced to secure \$6 million (£540 million) from the Danish Aid Agency (DANIDA) to complete the last two phases of the programme.

The Agriculture Secretary said his ministry was

pursuing a dynamic programme to have most of the storage facilities sited at the producing areas instead of their hitherto concentration in consuming areas.

This, he explained, was because of the difficulty in getting grains transported from producing centres to where storage facilities exist and which in the end, led to the destruction of such crops despite the existence of storage facilities.

To increase storage capacity therefore, the Secretary said farmers would be encouraged to improve upon the traditional storage methods to supplement the government efforts.

The Secretary hinted that the main aim of his

ministry is to guide and promote the improvement of the present mode of agricultural production to compete on the world market.

To achieve this, he stressed the need to systematically improve upon what the country has and develop it into a fully integrated agricultural sector.

Dr Adjei-Maafa also indicated that more than 300,000 metric tonnes of surplus grains from Africa valued at more than \$100 million would be needed to be transported to six African countries affected by drought this year.

By the year 2000, the Secretary predicted that Africa's grain imports were expected to reach five mil-

lion tonnes and said Ghana wanted to have a share of that market on substantial basis.

To sustain agricultural growth, he said his ministry had evolved a dynamic agricultural policy to respond to changes in national objectives, requirements, resource base, constraints and in the international environment.

Consequently, the ministry, he added, was implementing a number of policy initiatives in production organisation, producer pricing, input subsidies, storage, marketing, support services and institutions under the Economic Recovery Programme to achieve increased productivity.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1722

GHANA

FOOD DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION TO EXPAND ROLE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 May 86 p 1

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text]

**THE Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) has decided to process grains for individuals, groups and co-operative farmers throughout the country for a minimal fee.**

The exercise, which takes off after the impending maize harvesting season will involve the shelling, drying and storage of maize.

This is to help minimise the high incidence of post harvest losses and also enable farmers to benefit immensely from the government's expansion programme in the provision of grain storage and preservation facilities.

Dr. Yaw Kuranchie, Managing Director of the GFDC announced this at the commissioning ceremony of eight silos with a total capacity of 17,000

tonnes completed under the third phase of the National Grain Facility Construction Programme at Mampong Ashanti at the weekend.

Other silos are located at Sefwi Wiawso, Abofour, Assin Foso, Techiman, Nkoranza, Sunyani and Sekyedomase.

Dr. Kuranchie explained that the GFDC had to close its purchasing season abruptly last year because of lack of storage facilities at a time when farmers had tonnes of maize for marketing.

He therefore described the execution of the grain storage facility programme as a bold attempt to solve the country's perennial food marketing problem.

He disclosed that the GFDC was undergoing a restructuring exercise to ensure high efficiency and stressed that the corporation will make maximum use of the facilities for the development of a viable grain industry.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/1722

GHANA

# SALARIES, ALLOWANCES OF PNDC OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 May 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Chief of Staff, Colonel (rtd) E. K. T. Donkoh, has released the salaries and allowances (inclusive) of PNDC functionaries from January 1, 1982, up to January, 1985, and to date.

A statement he signed last Friday, said political cadres including those on the National Investigations Committee and the National Defence Committee (NDC) received C600 a month from January 1, 1982 to February 28, 1984.

From April 1, 1984, to November 30, 1984, their salaries and allowances (inclusive) were raised to C1,400 and in December the same year, this went up to C2,100.

From January, 1985 to date, they have been receiving C2,600 as salaries and allowances (inclusive).

The following are the details of the salaries and allowances (inclusive) for the various categories of functionaries.

	1/1/82	1/4/84	Dec. '84	Jan. '85
* Political Cadres including those on NIC/NDC	C600	C1,400	C2,100	C2,600
* District Co-ordinators.				
Dist. Secretaries	C900	C1,600	C2,400	C2,900
* Regional Co-ordinators.				
Dist. Secretaries and Reg. Organizing Assts.	C900	C1,900	C2,800	C3,400
* Standing Committee Members of NDC/NIC, etc.	C1,100	C2,200	C3,300	C3,800
* Under Sec./Deputy Reg. Secretaries	C1,100	C2,400	C3,800	C4,100
* PNDC Secretaries Reg. Secretaries	C1,200	C2,600	C3,900	C4,400
* PNDC Co-ord. Sec. Special Adviser	C1,200	C2,800	C4,200	C4,700
* PNDC Members	C1,200	C4,000	C4,500	C5,000

The Chairman of the PNDC takes the salary of a Flight-Lieutenant of the Ghana Armed Forces.

The release explained that "functionaries who are on secondment and are, therefore, receiving salary from their workplaces, do not collect any allowance, unless their salary is LESS than the allowance stipulated, in which case they are entitled to the difference.

In addition to the above salaries and allowance (inclusive), it said, "housing and a means of transport are provided for those who do not already own these facilities, although this is not possible in all cases".

/9317

CSO: 3400/1722



GHANA

LONG-TERM NATURE OF RECOVERY PROGRAM EXPLAINED

Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 May 86 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**WE** noted yesterday that whilst there is evidence for confidence that the national recovery programme is brightening up, there is no doubt that to many people the situation still leaves much to be desired, and there are reasons why they should feel so. One reason is that it is practically impossible for everyone to know everything that is happening in every part of the country, so the progress — or even the establishment — of some projects would not be readily known to some people.

Another reason is that the many different new investments in various sectors of the national economy will take varying periods to start showing results, some short-term, some long-term. Therefore the cumulative effect of the recovery programme could not all be felt with one big impact; it will come step by step. In this regard, one recalls a rather saddening BBC programme in 1966 on Ghana. Ghanaians had been carefully led by the anti-Nkrumah section of the Western mass media to believe that Kwame Nkrumah had dissipated Ghana's money on useless and prestigious projects. When he was overthrown, many of us stood on that false belief to say "good riddance". BBC had contributed a major part of that campaign of falsehood against the Nkrumah programme.

However, after the post-1966 reactionary regime had stabilized, the BBC could then afford to tell the truth. In a programme, the BBC said that it was wrong for anyone to claim that Kwame Nkrumah wasted Ghana's money, because many of the projects which he established were viable long-term projects which could not be expected to start showing results too soon.

## **Investment sectors**

The World Bank usually finances long-term but highly-yielding industrial projects; this is why World Bank credits are normally long-term repayment credits. A considerable number of the projects being established or rehabilitated under the national economic recovery programme are being financed by the World Bank, and they will take some time to start showing the projected results. Those who do not know this would naturally feel that the programme is not achieving much, as they cannot see results as fast as desired.

Under the programme, heavy investments have been made in such sectors as mines, railways, ports, the cocoa industry, timber, et cetera, et cetera. In the first place, only the respective managements and workers in these sectors have the best knowledge of what the programme is trying to achieve. For the rest of us, our awareness is mostly limited to press reports of the coming of the credits or the launching of the projects. In the second place, many of us, being far removed from such enterprises as the mines, ports, and timber, would not readily appreciate what is involved in their rehabilitation — how long it takes, and how soon it would bring improved production effects. Even when the results are being produced, some of it may not be easily seen, for instance in respect of how they help in decreasing the nation's balance of payments problem.

In assessing how much the nation is achieving in the reconstruction efforts, it is therefore necessary to get an extensive picture of the situation before a fair judgment can be made. So that whilst people may genuinely feel that much is still left to be desired because they have no means of knowing all that is being done, they all the same cannot be justified in basing their judgment on inadequate information.

GHANA

# CONVERSION OF JUNE 4 MOVEMENT TO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION DENIED

Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

**R**EVEREND Father Joep Visser a member of the Review Committee of the June Four Movement yesterday dispelled rumours that the government was nurturing the Movement into a political organization and declared that the PNDC does not need a political party to carry on with the revolution.

Describing the rumour as "unfortunate," Rev. Visser noted that CDRs would remain the bedrock of the revolution.

Speaking at a symposium organized for CDRs in Accra, Rev Visser who is also a member of the Police Council said "we have no other body to carry on the revolution and we want no other body. Let this be clear".

He disclosed that the June Four Movement was only being re-organized to turn it into a co-ordinating structure to enable the individual branches to interact and "have dialogue with the people".

On the operations of revolutionary organs, Father Visser stressed the need for them to operate within the framework of the CDR structure adding that none of these organs should place itself above the CDR.

He said any attempt by any organization to operate outside the CDR framework would increase confrontation which eventually would lead to the break down of the revolutionary process.

The Political Counsellor for the CDRs, Lt.Col. J. Y. Assasie, called on cadres to unite to defend the revolution.

Lt-Col. Assasie who spoke on "Lessons of June 4" said, no one is against the existence of individual organs but stressed the need for them to work under the umbrella of the CDRs.

"We must not sit down for internal differences to break our ranks. This would be a disaster", he said.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1722

GHANA

# FORCE SERGEANT MAJOR ADDRESSES JUNGLE WARFARE SCHOOL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 May 86 p 8

[Text]

**THE Force Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer Class One Isaac Frempong has advised soldiers of the Jungle Warfare School at Achlase against "one-man operations" in arresting illegal diamond winners in the area.**

He said such operations are dangerous since most of the illegal prospectors are armed. It could also breed corruption, he added.

The Force Sergeant Major was speaking at a joint inauguration of the CDR of the School and the last of the Force Sergeant Major's annual durbars on Tuesday.

The durbars, which started in March, this year, took the Force Sergeant Major through the Accra, Kumasi, Tamale, Sunyani and Takoradi Garrisons.

He said that before any military exercise is undertaken to arrest illegal diamond prospectors, it should be organised by the force command and on instructions to enable these operations to yield more fruitful results.

The Force Sergeant Major noted that discipline in the Armed Forces has improved and explained that

this was due to the fact that soldiers are kept busy throughout working hours.

Warrant Officer Frempong asked the soldiers to remain disciplined and loyal to the government to enable it succeed in its Economic Recovery Programme.

The Force Sergeant Major asked the new elected CDR executives to be selfless and endeavour to seek the welfare of their members.

He later swore in the seven member CDR executives into office. The executives include Lt. Col. A. K. Tetteh, Commanding Officer of the School as chairman and Sergeant Larry Kwami, member.

Other members include Warrant Officer Class Two Bonle Akpaa and Warrant Officer Samuel Gyasi Boadu. The rest are Lt. Willie Ayamdo, Cpl. Calistus Wemo and Sgt. Emmanuel Harkey.

Lt. Col. E. K. Tetteh pledged on behalf of his colleagues that they would work in the best interest of the school and the nation as a whole.

He said the current revolution is not a "one-man show" and urged all and sundry to join hands to rebuild the shattered economy. — GNA

/9317  
CSO: 3400/1722

GHANA

BRIEFS

TUC-GOVERNMENT TALKS--Representatives of the Government and the Trade Union Congress met at the State House in Accra yesterday to discuss matters of common interest. Opening the meeting Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC Member, said it was part of the process of consultation, and a follow-up of previous ones held with the Ghana National Association of Teachers and the Civil Servants Association. He hoped the deliberations would be conducted in the true spirit of consultation and participation and with a clear awareness of the responsibilities on both sides. Mr Obeng, PNDC Member and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, also stressed the need to use such meetings to consider broader national issues. Mr Obeng urged the TUC to go beyond mere rhetorics, in order that the discussions would establish clear objectives and the path to achieve them, taking into account the real conditions on the ground. He further urged the executive of the TUC to acquaint themselves with the second phase of the Economic Recovery Programme to ensure that both parties did not speak at cross-purposes at subsequent meetings. Replying, Mr C.K. Adjei, acting Secretary-General, stated that the TUC had no wish to enter into a confrontation with the Government. Mr Adjei said that the TUC's position on certain issues had been misunderstood, adding that "talking is our stock in trade." He said the meetings would enable the TUC to offer its suggestions to the Government. The meeting agreed on an agenda for subsequent meetings and decided also to allow the Executive Board of the TUC time to meet to discuss their position. A date was therefore, fixed to continue the discussions. Other members of the Government delegation were Mr Ebo Tawiah, PNDC Member, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary, National Revenue Secretariat, and Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, Secretary for Information, who also acted for the Secretary for Labour. [Text] [Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 3] /9317

AID TO IMMIGRANTS--The Organisation of African Immigrants (OAI), a newly formed voluntary organisation has appealed to business organisations, financial institutions and the general public to assist it either in cash or in kind to enable it to resettle immigrants and refugees on productive ventures. The organisation which came into being in October last year is affiliated to the National Mobilisation Programme (NMP). A statement issued in Accra yesterday said to enable the programme for the immigrants to take off early, the OAI would need both financial and material support,

especially for its agriculture programme. It therefore directed that donations should be sent to its office at the Regional Secretariat of the NMP at Circle near the Overhead Bridge. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 86 p 4] /9317

TRADE WITH MALI--Ghana and Mali have agreed to expand and boost trade and economic cooperation between them in an effort to enhance South-South cooperation within the West African Sub-region. This was disclosed in Accra on Wednesday by the Malian Minister of Trade and Finance, Mr Dianka Kaba Diakite, shortly before he flew back home after two days of talks with the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey. The minister, who led a three-man delegation said during the talks the two sides agreed to remove tariff barriers and other bottlenecks that had hampered trade between the two countries. Tariffs are however, to be paid on certain specific goods, he said. On the exchange of goods between the two countries, the Minister said Malian meat, cattle and cotton could be imported by Ghana in return for varieties of Ghanaian goods, primary and industrial products adding that "Ghanaian goods are given preference on Malian markets." Mr Diakite said the two sides also agreed to re-schedule Mali debts to Ghana incurred more than 25 years ago due to the excellent relations between the two countries and the goodwill of the Ghanaian authorities. He said Ghana and Mali have the same economic problems and have therefore agreed to make joint efforts in their economic recovery programmes as well as in their dealings with international financial institutions. According to him, his visit was a follow-up to the talks held last year in Accra by the Heads of State of Mali and Ghana which paved the way for the eighth session of the Ghana-Mali Joint Commission for Co-operation scheduled for Bamako next month. The other members of the delegation which was seen off by Dr Botchwey were Mr Housseini Dicko, Technical Counsellor and Mr Brima Diallo, Director of Price Stabilisation Department, both of the Mali Ministry of Finance and Trade.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

LIBYAN EMBASSY DEBT--Foreign embassies, government institutions, private institutions and individuals owe the State Hotels Corporation (SHC) £40 million, Mr John Antwi, Group Chief Accountant of the SHC has said. He said the Libyan Embassy alone owe £6,020,000 which it keeps adding whilst the Ministry of Culture and Tourism also owe over £1 million. Mr Antwi was giving evidence before the Anyemedu Committee probing the corporation to support the view that even though the corporation had instituted a policy of not providing services on credit to its customers, it has this huge sum locked up in debts. This, he said, has made the liquidity position of the corporation very unsound adding that if SHC could collect even half of the amount, it would make a headway. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 86 p 5] /9317



SOVIET WRITERS--A two-man delegation of Soviet Writers arrived in the country yesterday to begin a week's visit at the invitation of the Ghana Association of Writers (GAW). The visit of the delegation, made up of Prof Anastasyew Nikolai Arkadievitch (leader, and Mr Efendiyev Elechin is the second by a Soviet writers' team in ten years. Mr Atukwei Okine, president of GAW, welcomed the delegation. [Text] [Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

FISHING SERVICE CENTERS--Equipment supplied by the government to fishermen and fishsmokers will now be channelled through the various service centres in the country. However, fishermen and fish traders' organisations who make their own arrangements for these inputs will be free to distribute them direct to their members. This was announced at a regional executive meeting of all service centres management committee at Kromantsi last week-end by Mr Emmanuel K. Amoah-Obu, Under Secretary for Agriculture in charge of the region. Mr Amoah-Obu advised all fishermen and fishmongers to register with the 14 service centres located at Senya, Winneba, Apam, Mumford, Otua/Dego and Ankaful. The rest are Saltpond (lower town), Kromantsi number one and two, Anomabu, Biriwa, Moree, Cape Coast, Elmina and Kafodzidzi. The Under Secretary also instructed all service centres to build at least five new Chorkor Smoker type of ovens and solar dryers and guide women smokers who register with the centres to build their own ovens, adding that after six months fish traders who dry fish on the ground would be arrested. Mr Amoah-Obu charged the service centres to monitor among others the sale of smoked and dried fish to the food producing areas, the sale of petrol and engine oil, distribution of fishing gear to fishermen in the area and the use of cold storage facilities at Cape Coast and the KATEK Fisheries at Saltpond. The fishermen appealed to the government to increase the supply of fishing gear to enable them to rehabilitate their nets and increase production. They also called for assistance to obtain bank loans to improve their performances. The fish smokers pledged to assist the centres to smoke their allocation of fish but appealed for wire nets and other inputs to build the new type of oven (the Chorkor Smoker) and solar dryers.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 86 p 8] /9317

MANGANESE EXPORT PLANS--Abidjan--Ghana plans to increase manganese exports this year to 350 000 tons from 270 000 tons shipped last year, Accra radio reported yesterday. The radio quoted Ghana National Manganese Corporation MD Albert Owusu-Banafo as saying the West African state had earned over \$4m from the export of some 126 000 tons so far this year. He also said that, pending government approval, work would start on rehabilitating plants where Ghana's manganese ore is cleaned before being moved to port for export. Stepping up output of minerals which are mined mainly in western Ghana is a key element of the country's export-oriented economic recovery programme.--Sapa-Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 11] /9317

CSO: 3400/1722

LIBERIA

ARMED SIERRA LEONEAN POLICE ARRESTED NEAR BORDER

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mustapha Kamara]

[Text]

Two Sierra Leonean police officers identified as privates, Kraf James and Samura Kabba were last Sunday (May 25) arrested for entering Liberia with arms.

The two were arrested at Mendicorma Customs by the Army Unit Commander of the area, 2ndLt. Edward M. Duo.

The two police officers who were in full uniform and carrying AK-0151 and AK-56798 weapons and a tin of anti riot grenade tear gas told securitiles Monday that they only knew that they were in a foreign country when they were arrested by a Liberian soldier. They said they were re-assigned from Freetown to a border town of Sandia in Sierra Leone and not in Liberia, but not knowing the area they mistakingly entered Liberia.

The two officers were also found with few American and Liberian Coins, but less than a dollar. They did

not say how and where they got it.

When going through investigation the two officers cried out and asked for forgiveness saying "we not nabi anything, but we were misled by our commander" whose name was not disclosed."

Meanwhile, the two police officers are presently been held at the Gionjama army barracks for further questioning.

Lofa County superintendent, Alfred V. W. Gayflor at the head of a team of local joint security visited Mendicorma Customs on Monday and ordered the joint security assigned at the border areas of the county to tighten security and track any Sierra Leonean entering the country, as the border was still closed.

The Sierra Leone-Liberia border was ordered closed by the Liberia government following last November 12 abortive invasion

/9317  
CSO: 3400/055

LIBERIA

LOCAL INDUSTRIALIST COMPLAINS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 May 86 pp 8, 4

[Text]

The unrestricted importation of washing soap into the country is threatening the existence of local manufacturers. That at least is the view of one leading soap manufacturer.

According to the general manager of Rainbow Inc., Mr. Klaus J. Hoffer, this situation if allowed to continue could force the closure of his company and result in the redundancy of the company's 131 employees, 126 of whom are Liberians.

Explaining the situation, Mr. Hoffer disclosed that last month alone two importers brought in 800 tons of laundry soap whereas the average monthly consumption of laundry soap on the local market is only about 300 tons. He also explained that this imported soaps was being sold *cheaply* thereby underselling his company.

Mr. Hoffer, a German, explained that out of the 300 tons consumed monthly, about 50 percent are "blue bars" being produced by small Liberian "factories."

Mr. Hoffer said his company alone produces enough soap to adequately satisfy the public demand for washing soap and detergents.

When contacted for clarification, the assistant minister for industry at the Ministry of Commerce, Mrs. Joetta C. Dennis, told newsmen that her ministry could not accord Rainbow any special privilege since its operation is export-oriented.

Mrs. Dennis said it is the Commerce Ministry's understanding that industries at the Liberia Industrial Free Zone are supposed to export their products and not to sell them on the local market.

She said because of this, the Commerce Ministry treats Rainbow products just like any other imported commodities, and added that; to accord Rainbow market protection would be tantamount to taking the Free Zone concept put of its perspective.

In addition, Mrs. Dennis said local soap manufacturers are already being protected through the imposition of higher tariff on imported washing soap.

The assistant commerce minister startled newsmen when she asserted that her ministry only became aware of the existence of Rainbow when the company came to the Commerce Ministry for the pricing of its products on the local market.

She explained that the legislative act creating the Liberia Free Zone Authority (LIFZA) empowers it to act for various government agencies in handling all phases of operations within the Zone.

Mrs. Dennis revealed that following the commencement of production last July by Rainbow, the company was granted the right to sell 20 per cent of its products on the

local market despite the objection of the Commerce Ministry.

However, according to the agreement signed between LIFZA and Rainbow, the company was granted a three-year grace period to sell an unlimited amount of its goods on the Liberian Market while at the same time establishing and developing markets abroad.

After this period the company is expected to be in the position to export 60 per cent of its products.

Rainbow's general manager Hoffer in his interview last week disclosed that his company was no longer utilizing many of the duty free incentives granted earlier because Rainbow was now using mainly local raw materials in the production of its soap and detergent.

He boasted that his company is the largest buyer of palm oil locally from LIBINC in Bassa and WAAC in Cape Mount both of which has some 1000 Liberians in their employ.

Mr. Hoffer said the present market circumstances has resulted in his parent company in Germany suspending its expansion program and investment in other areas in Liberia.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/055

LIBERIA

AIRPORT INSTITUTES COST-SAVING MEASURES

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 29 May 86 p 3

[Text]

The management of the Roberts International Airport has taken several cut-saving measures to maintain the viability of the multi-million dollar airport located in Marshall, Margibi County.

Speaking in an interview Tuesday, Mr John W. Collins, acting general manager of RIA, said the austerity measure include a 20 percent deduction in the salary of all employees and a reduction in benefits for staff personnel.

All staffers living in RIA houses hereafter will be responsible to pay their electricity bills which totals 800,000 yearly and was paid by RIA.

He told newsmen at his RIA office, that besides the latter, management has cut-down on maintenance cost and even retrenched fifty-nine of its 560-man workforce.

The employees who were laid-off last March, have already received \$200,000 in benefits and compensations, Mr Collins said.

According to Mr Collins, management was compelled to institute such measu-

res to keep the airport afloat because government has not provided any financial assistance to RIA for the last five years.

He said RIA requested Government to provide 1.5 million dollars yearly to adequately operate the airport and maintain its equipment and facilities. But, pointed out that said request has not been honoured due to financial constraints.

Mr Collins said despite the nation's ailing economy, the Government is allowing RIA to use proceeds generated from airport tax to upkeep the airport. He said some 300,000 is realized yearly from the exercise.

He said despite the latter obstacles, management is doing all it can to make the airport attractive by improving the handling and servicing of cargoes and passengers.

Mr Collins then appealed to some of the 500 or more employees of RIA to be vigilant and dedicated as management is doing all it can to improve working conditions.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/055

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

**SENATE REPEALS CONTROVERSIAL DECREE**--The Liberia Senate has enacted into law an act to repeal the controversial Decree 88A promulgated by the defunct People's Redemption Council, PRC, against the spread of lies, rumors, and fake information in the country. Today's edition of the DAILY STAR newspaper quotes sources close to the Senate as saying the act has been transmitted to the House of Representatives for its concurrence before becoming statutory law. Afterwards, the sources said it will later be submitted to the president of Liberia for presidential assent. According to the paper, the Senate act was drafted and cosponsored by Senator Tuan Wreh of Grand Kru County, and Senator Archibald (Kpana) of Montserrado County. [Text]  
[Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jun 86 AB] /9738

**UK MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**--The memorandum of understanding to promote economic and social development in Liberia was yesterday signed between the governments of Britain and Liberia. Under the agreement, the British government will provide consultancy services [words indistinct] for Liberia and assist in the area of rural water development under the UN decade for water. The British Ambassador to Liberia, Alec Ibbot, signed for his government while Deputy Foreign Minister David (Farhat), signed for the Liberian government at the Foreign Ministry. Speaking at the ceremony at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Ibbot said the agreement was symbolic of the British government's commitment to contribute to the economic and social development of Liberia, and in particular to the development of its human resources. In response, Minister (Farhat) said the signing of the agreement was another manifestation of the British government's desire to assist Liberia in its manpower development. Minister (Farhat) then thanked the British government for its continued assistance to Liberia. [Text]  
[Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 21 Jun 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/094



MALAWI

WORLD BANK TEAM MEMBER ON STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] **THE MALAWI Government appreciates the support the World Bank renders to the country's endeavours in national development, the Minister of Finance, Mr. S. Chimwemwe Hara has said.**

The Minister was speaking at a dinner the Government hosted in honour of a four-man World Bank delegation at Lilongwe Hotel on Thursday.

The delegation has been in the country for three weeks holding financial discussions on parastatal organisations with the highlight of discussions centred on Malawi's structural adjustment programme.

The Finance Minister told the delegation led by Mr. Baran Tuncer that "the World Bank has been one of Malawi's strongest supporters in her endeavours in national development. And for this reason, I, on behalf of the Government, wish to extend our gratitude to the World Bank for this sustained support and assistance."

He said to fight the effects of these adverse

economic shocks, the Government embarked upon the structural adjustment programme and under it launched a stabilisation programme.

"This structural adjustment programme was broad-based and aimed at encouraging diversification of production and exports, liberalisation of prices on non-strategic goods, improving performance of productive sectors, restructuring and strengthening key development institutions, and improving resource mobilisation and allocation in the public sector," the Minister explained.

He said the Government had pursued these programmes since 1981 and that as a result, significant improvements had taken place in all sectors of the Malawi economy.

"It is for this reason that Malawi is envied for the success it has achieved, a prominent one of which is the country's ability to feed its growing population."

He said the Bank's mission had been the most important one to Malawi

as it held very fruitful discussions both within and outside Government on the structural adjustment loan of a little over K100 million negotiated last year.

In reply, Mr. Tuncer praised Malawi for her hard working and well-organized people. He said his organisation considered Malawi as an example to the rest of African countries on the use of the Bank's loans.

He said Malawi's economic performance was better than other African countries which had more resources.

Other members of the delegation were Mr. Ricardo Lago-Galleco, Mr. Richard Clough, Mr. Jim Kirchner and Mr. Peter Hall, the Bank's representative in Malawi.

/12828  
CSO: 3400/101

MALI

BRIEFS

SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS APPOINTED--Bamako, 20 Jun (AFP)--Lieutenant Colonel Ousmane Coulibaly, who was formerly assistant chief of defense staff, has been appointed chief of staff of the Army, according to a decree published on Friday in Bamako. The post of chief of staff of the Army was occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Koke Dembele, of whom the decree does not mention any new place of assignment. In another development, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Keita, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM, sole party] and former chief of staff of the gendarmerie, has been appointed special chief of staff of the president (a newly created post), official sources announced. Lt Col Keita was ill and receiving treatment abroad. He is replaced at the head of the gendarmerie by Lieutenant Colonel Kafougouna Kone. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1801 GMT 20 Jun 86 AB] /9738

FRENCH FUND GRANT--An agreement was signed this morning at the Ministry of Employment and Civil Service under which the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is granting a loan of 1 billion CFA francs to Bamako for structural adjustment. This aid will help to facilitate the implementation of Mali's economic and financial adjustment program as confirmed in the agreement with the IMF. The loan will also make it possible for Mali to effect the repayment of some outstanding internal and external payments owed by the state to the Post and Telecommunications Office, the Mali Energy Company, and the Mali Railway Corporation. The documents covering the loan were signed for the Malian side by the Minister of Labor, Mr Hama Ag Mahmoud who is holding temporary responsibility for his colleague of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for the French side by the director of the CCCE, Mr Yves Bellec. For Mr Bellec, this agreement is aimed at improving the relations between the state and its principal structures, the public enterprises. [Excerpt] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Jun 86 AB] /9738

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY--Sidiki Diarra, speaker of the National Assembly, early this morning received the Soviet ambassador to Mali, his excellency Yevgeniy Nersesov. Discussions between the two personalities centered on current international issues, especially disarmament and peace in the world. The audience took place in the presence of the first deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Moussa Toure; and the secretary general of (?Assembly's bureau), Mamadou Diakite. [Text] [Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 14 Jun 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/85

MOZAMBIQUE

DURBAN-BASED RENAMO REPRESENTATIVE REACTS TO PIK'S STATEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 86 p 14

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha's, announcement in Parliament on Monday of efforts by his department to trace a man allegedly associated to the Mozambican guerrilla movement have surprised the man, who says his address is widely known.

Mr Pedro Buccellato, Durban-based representative of an organisation which is allegedly aligned to the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) and which aims to aid Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, returned to Durban on Tuesday after a week-long trip to the Eastern Transvaal.

He said from his home that the Department of Foreign Affairs had contacted his uncle, saying they wished to speak to him.

No-one had been to his home, he added, although his address was widely known.

He was due to contact the department yesterday.

The issue of MNR representation was raised in Parliament on Tuesday by Mr Peter Soal MP (PFP Johannesburg North).

Mr Botha told Mr Soal that efforts made by his department to contact Mr Buccellato had been unsuccessful.

Mr Buccellato denied that he was "a self-appointed Renamo representative" and said that his attempt to open an office in Durban had not been for Renamo representation in Durban. His organisation had been named the Mozambique National Relief Agency, after the controversy surrounding allegations that he was linked to MNR.

"We never had a name. Mozambique people who are not Marxists are Renamo or side with Renamo. Renamo is synonymous with free Mozambique," he said.

Earlier this year, he told the media his organisation aimed merely to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, with special emphasis on refugees in border areas. — Sapa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/081

NAMIBIA

WAR SPURS RSA DEVELOPMENT OF BUSHMANLAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 12

[Text]

MANGETTI-DUIN.

— The poverty-stricken Bushmen of South West Africa can thank a long-running war for a massive development effort that is being put into their region.

The Bushmen, descendants of an ancient people that once hunted in much of Southern Africa, have long been neglected by White and Black settlers who conquered their lands.

But over the past eight years, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) has pumped vast sums of money into the impoverished region of northeastern SWA that is one of their last strongholds.

Several hundred Bushmen — the actual number is secret — from a local population of 3 600, are SWATF soldiers.

Bushmanland lies just south of the operational area where the Territory Force is battling South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) terrorists seeking independence for SWA from South Africa.

Commandant Diederik Jankowitz, Commanding Officer of the Bushman

/12828  
CSO: 3400/113

battalion, says the army's primary role in the area is to develop the population.

"The way I bring up my kids is the way I bring up the Bushmen," Jankowitz told reporters on a recent visit to the headquarters of SWATF's 203 Battalion at Mangetti-Duin, in Western Bushmanland.

But Comdt Jankowitz also has responsibility for preventing Swapo terrorists infiltrating Bushmanland and breaking through to the White farming areas beyond. Some observers say the army's real mission is to hold the loyalty of the Bushmen and keep any Swapo influence from taking root.

When the Territory Force first set up bases in Bushmanland in 1978, the Bushmen had reached a crisis. Their ancient way of life, based on hunting wild animals and gathering roots, was no longer possible. They were faced with the choice of adapting to the new circumstances or dying out.

The army provided a lifeline. Each soldier earns around R600 a month and often shares his pay with an extended family.

According to the Government, the average per

capita income in Bushmanland is R150 a month.

"They really are pouring out the money and the largesse," said John Marshall, an American who set up the Bushman Development Foundation to promote subsistence farming in Bushmanland.

"The army gives you a high salary and a cornucopia of rations. That means that anybody who is related or wants to join in can just sit there . . . and eat the army food," Mr Marshall said.

He says living off the army is "a fool's paradise" and asks what will happen if the army leaves.

"The army isn't stable. The army's going to wind down, the army's going to cut its Budget.

Can you imagine what's going to happen if independence comes here? Do you think the army's going to spend a million rand a year on salaries for these guys and another five million rand for infrastructure? No way," he said.

Commandant Jankowitz said it would be easy to train Bushman soldiers for other jobs after they left the army.

"A soldier that we train can communicate after a while. It's not just learning soldiery . . . after a

year or two this guy can go and he can fit into a community," he said.

Matambo Kopazi, one of a group of Angolan Bushmen refugees resettled in Western Bushmanland after fighting for the Portuguese in the Angolan War of Independence, said the army was good for the Bushmen.

"The young people are getting work in the army. The army's helping the older people with planting mahango (a type of cereal) and with the cattle," Kopazi said.

The army has built several schools for Bushmen children and lays on education for adults. It sinks boreholes for water and lays roads to villages. — Sapa-Reuter.

NAMIBIA

CHURCHES TAKE STAND ON RACIAL ISSUES, BRUTALITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 May 86 p 12

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

Judged by the standards of political protest in South Africa, the procession through the dusty streets of Windhoek's Katutura township at the beginning of the month was mild.

Yet, according to the Anglican Bishop of Namibia, the Rt Rev James Kauluma, the Corpus Christi march was a "turning point in the history of the Church and the people of Namibia".

Organised by the Catholic Church, the procession attracted several thousand well-dressed participants and gathered together the heads of the mainstream Christian denominations in the country.

Despite the avowals of the organisers that the procession would be solely religious in nature, many marchers openly wore the colours of their political parties and liberation songs were sung along with traditional hymns.

### **Sermons delivered**

The tone of the sermons delivered left no doubt, however, about the churches' stand on the present situation in the country, or that they are becoming increasingly vociferous opponents of South Africa and the Pretoria-sponsored "Government of National Unity".

Vice-Bishop Dr Zephania Kameeta, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, said Christians were being challenged to take decisive action and that the "Via Dolorosa" — The Way of Suffering — had come for Namibians as it had come for Christ.

He preached passionately: "Either you are on the side of those who are proclaiming the

present situation of racism and oppression or on the side of those who, through the Body of Christ and his Gospel, are breaking down the walls of slavery and separation and are on their way to liberation."

Now united under the auspices of the Christian Council of Namibia (CCN), the Catholic, Anglican, Evangelical Lutheran and African Episcopal Methodist churches — who represent the bulk of the territory's Christians — have long been opponents of apartheid and South African administration of the country.

Clergymen have often been at the forefront of exposing alleged brutalities by security forces in the northern war zones and abuses of human rights by the authorities.

The high-profile stands of individuals led to well-publicised expulsions from the territory — Anglican Bishop Robert Mize in 1968, his successor Bishop Colin Winter in 1972, Pastor Wolfgang Kreuger of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of SWA in 1973 and Anglican Suffragan Bishop Richard Wood in 1975.

### **Ongoing conflict**

Now that the heads of the CCN churches are all Namibians deportation has ceased to be an option for the authorities in dealing with annoying clerics who "meddle in politics".

But, the ongoing conflict between CCN members and the authorities has on occasion seen church workers detained while senior clergymen have often been refused travel



documents. Church properties have sometimes been the subject of "vandalism" or the targets of mystery explosions.

The authorities contend that the CCN is a front for Swapo, and indeed, some CCN officials are overt or covert members of that organisation.

For the past few years, however, the churches' opposition to the status quo has been more of a behind-the-scenes nature.

Indications of changes to this stance began increasing after the installation by South Africa of the present Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government, on June 17 last year.

Many in the CCN feared that the new administration — composed of six local political groupings and in which Swapo has refused to participate — was an attempt by Pretoria to bypass the United Nations and declare UDI for the territory.

### **Limited contact**

CCN members declared their commitment to the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan as the only way to solve Namibia's problems.

Bishop Boniface Habsiku of the Catholic Church even went as far as ordering his church schools to limit contact with the new government and "other instruments of oppression".

This dictate generated a lot of ill-feeling among some white Catholics, but was welcomed by many blacks.

Under CCN sponsorship, "opposition" political groups gathered at the Ai-Gams

Pastoral Centre in Windhoek earlier this year and committed themselves to united action in support of the UN plan.

The Corpus Christi procession was seen as the cementing of the Ai-Gams bond and a demonstration of the unity of clerics and politicians in agitating for social change.

That the MPC is concerned about the growing militancy of the churches has also become obvious in recent months. A theologian and member of the UDF, the Rev Frank Chikane, was prevented from coming to Windhoek from Johannesburg to address people here about "contextual theology".

An attempt was also made by MPC Justice Minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi to ban the Corpus Christi procession in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

An eleventh-hour approach to the Supreme Court in Windhoek by the churches saw a judge rule in their favour and overturn the prohibition.

### **Contentious stand**

Some observers fear that the new, more openly contentious stand by the churches could provoke anger from the authorities.

Already, a Deputy Minister in the MPC government, Dr Lukas de Vries — himself a clergyman and one-time staunch opponent of Pretoria — has accused the CCN of being the "religious arm of Swapo".

Declaring the Corpus Christi procession "an insult to Christendom", Dr de Vries said the churches should "draw a clear line between religion and politics" and not be used for "political propaganda" by organisations such as Swapo.

Dr de Vries warned that the CCN "should not be surprised if they receive the same treatment as their ally, Swapo".



NAMIBIA

BUSINESSMEN DESCRIBE BUDGET AS TOO CAUTIOUS

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 28 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text] **DISAPPOINTMENT** over what is described as a timid and unimaginative budget is widespread among leading businessmen polled on the 86/87 Budget today.

***"Too timid, unimaginative and without real incentive to create confidence and investment by the private sector," says a disappointed Mr Harold Pupkewitz.***

***"This budget has very little to offer in the way of incentives for growth and lacks any excitement which could give the economy a boost," says Peter Melnert, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries.***

***"The most conspicuous aspect of the Budget is the glaring lack of commitment to change on the part of the Minister of Finance. Lots of talk but hardly any action", was the comment of economic critic Eric Lang.***

"I begged the government before the budget was written to step out boldly and give business and the economy a vision of confidence and a climate for growth and investment," Mr Pupkewitz told The Advertiser.

"They know we have suffered stagflation for the last three years with the private sector shrinking and government growing.

"And yet they expect the private sector to expand when Returns after Cost (RAC) don't even beat the inflation

rate after taxes have been deducted.

"Where are we supposed to get the capital from to expand and why should we expand when the economy is shrinking anyway," asked Mr Pupkewitz.

"The economy has in fact shrunk so much in real terms that we are practically at the size of 1971.

"And where is the concerted action necessary to deal with the critical issue of massive unemployment?"

This was merely a holding position...too timid and too conservative to affect a turnaround, said Mr Pupkewitz.

Mr Peter Meinert pointed out the positive he saw in the Budget:

- that expenditure was kept within the 11% limit predicted last year;
- no new borrowing was needed;
- personal income tax was reduced somewhat; and,
- general guidelines on government economic policy were laid down.

"General government guidelines on matters like education and privatisation are marvellous in principle, but in the absence of any indication as to how these guidelines will be translated into action, they are not very useful.

"On unemployment for example, the R1,7 million budgeted is trivial to the point of non-existence.

"To get the economy going the government should have taken a bold initiative on company tax," Mr Meinert said.

"At the moment South African companies in Namibia take most of their profits out of the Territory. We should have

given them an incentive via a significantly lower company tax to keep their profits in Namibia and generate re-investment.

"Mr Mudge knows that private consumption has fallen by 4,6% and private investment by a massive 30%. What has he done to reverse the trend," Mr Meinert asked.

Mr Lang said: "This budget is absolutely unimaginative. We needed action and bold measures.

"The government has spent most of its first year in office talking about scrapping AG 8, talking about job creation and the nation getting its fair share out of mining," said Mr Lang.

The Budget did not contain any real action on these issues.

Neither did it contain anything which would cater for the scrapping of the notorious AG 8.

/12828

CSO: 3400/113

NIGER

PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH RADIO

AB191702 Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Niamey, 18 Jun (AFP)--Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche on Wednesday reasserted his determination to lead his country toward the achievement of self-sufficiency in food production by trying several options, as he believes that the specter of famine is still lurking over Niger. General Kountche said this within the program called "Press Club" that was recorded in Niamey by Radio France International and which will be broadcast on the eve of the Niger President's official visit to France, scheduled to begin on 23 June.

On drought and desert encroachment, President Kountche did not hide his pessimism: "Desert encroachment is relentless, so we must do all in our power to protect what exists." General Kountche cited the example of the integrated project of Keita (a province 600 km northeast of Niamey), which is financed by the FAO and Italy within the framework of an operation which has set up a program of afforestation, soil protection, irrigation, and water conservation carried out by the people themselves. In his opinion, one of the factors of self-sufficiency in food production is the development of off-season cultivation as the rainy season in Niger lasts for only 3 months which is not enough to meet the needs of the people. According to President Kountche, a second option lies in a rationalization of stock breeding, which is a foreign exchange earning activity for his country. He said: We must improve on the quality of the livestock and, especially limit the migration of cattle which destroys vegetation and accelerates desert encroachment.

Finally, General Kountche feels that a family planning policy must be adopted rapidly to spare Niger from the problem of overpopulation which, because of the shortage of food and especially firewood, can only impoverish the earth and aggravate the advancement of the desert.

On world politics, General Kountche declared that "nothing beclouds" relations between Niger and France and cooperation between the two countries are "exemplary." Concerning relations with neighboring Libya, President Kountche said they were still not good, especially since the time when Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi began trying to bring together Niger opposition groups (banned) who are either based in Paris or Libya.

Speaking on the South African problem, the Niger head of state affirmed his unreserved condemnation of the apartheid system and said he supported the imposition of economic sanctions in order to change the policy of the whites of that country, but without forgetting that they also are in their own country in that part of Africa, and that we must "look for a peaceful and just solution for all South Africans."

/8309

CSO: 3400/85

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA ON NEW GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE INSTITUTIONS, PLANS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL research institutions in the country will soon be re-organized to make them more responsive to the needs of that sector of the economy.

This was stated in Ilorin yesterday by President Ibrahim Babangida in an address read on his behalf by the Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa at the opening of the 26th annual conference of the Nigeria Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture.

According to the President, it was the belief of the present administration that "if we succeed in revitalizing the agricultural and rural sector and put it on sustained growth path, our economic travails would be greatly reduced."

To attain this general objective, he said, the administration had set some specific goals and had begun to establish mechanism for attaining them.

These objectives, Major-General Babangida said, were the acceleration of food production to ensure self-sufficiency in basic staple food, the rapid expansion in the production of exports and agro-industrial crops to enable all industries obtain agricultural raw materials locally while still having

surplus for export and the acceleration of the development of rural areas to enable the private sector to go and invest there.

He further told the association members that pursuit of the rationale goal of agricultural revitalisation, a number of organisational changes had been made to the public sector with a view to improving cost effectiveness and reducing bureaucratic delays.

"By the end of this year when all these changes would have been fully effected, the pace of development of the sector must be weakened," he added.

President Babangida disclosed that funds totalling 200 million Naira had been released to states by the directorate of food, road and rural infrastructures to enable them enlarge their programmes on rural road rehabilitation.

Similarly, the programme on water resources development were being examined and would soon attract funds from the directorate.

The President explained that the disengagement of government from certain activities which it believed could best be handled by the private sector was a way of minimis-

ing areas of conflict, adding "as you are already aware, a private company is being floated to take over fertilizer procurement as from next year. Similarly commodity boards will cease to buy produce as from the end of next month."

He then urged the association's members to face the challenges arising from the successes being recorded in the agricultural sector.

In his speech earlier, the president of the association, Chief S. Akin-George had called for the re-opening of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to induce the fund to endorse the country's economic recovery programme.

The reopening of negotiations with the IMF, Chief Akin-George argued was necessary now that it was becoming clear that negotiations with the country's creditors were unlikely to achieve the desired result without such an endorsement from the fund.

On agricultural production, he regretted that government policy was yet to address itself seriously to problem of high-post-harvest losses and low prices both of which were attributable mainly to inadequate storage, infrastructural and processing facilities.

The Governor of Kwara State, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru, also addressed the opening session which was attended by business executives from all parts of the country.

/9317

CSO: 3400/071



AFRICA

# 'LEFTIST LECTURERS' ACCUSED OF FANNING STUDENT VIOLENCE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 17

[Text]

A GROUP of leftist lecturers and members of the Movement for Progressive Nigeria (MPN), a student's organisation allegedly organised the violent rally which led to the invitation of the police to the campus.

The vice-chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Prof. Anjo Abdullahi, said this while giving evidence before the Abisoye commission of inquiry into the crisis which led to killings at the university.

Prof. Abdullahi said the movement is a students' body committed to bringing change through violence.

Prof. Abdullahi stated that evidence available to the university showed that the MPN is being teleguided by a group of hardcore and extreme left-wing lecturers in the faculty of arts and social sciences.

He alleged that the MPN sponsored most of the students' union officials of the student parliament and executives or halls of residence in the university.

The professor alleged that the union executive after the rally, made the female hostels the headquarters in defiance to laws which barred men from entering female hostels.

The vice-chancellor told the tribunal that when the situation went out of hand, he invited the police to restore law and order in the university and enforce the three-hour limit given the students within which to vacate the campus.

Prof. Abdullahi said that the police used tear-gas to disperse the students who gathered around the senate building in which he and other university officials were taken hostage.

He said that the police clashed on Friday morning with radical students in order to flush them out of their rooms which they refused to vacate despite a court order to do so.

In his evidence, Mallam Isa Abdullahi of the students' affairs division

stated student's organisation, the Patriotic Youth Movement, as the main body of the radical students that engineered violence.

Mallam Isa pointed out that it was the patriotic youth movement that organised the youth solidarity of southern Africa which he alleged is ultra-marxist in orientation and has branches in key universities in the country.

Mallam Isa alleged that the PYM is controlled by some lecturers in the faculties of arts and sciences and said that other similar bodies exist in the university and outside include the Lenin's Study Group, the late Babu Mohammed Memorial Club and Bale Usman Study Group.

Mallam Isa told the tribunal that those bodies were always controlling most student unions, the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS), the ASUU, the NUJ and Nigerian Labour Congress NLC.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/071

NIGERIA

REGISTRATION OF KORANIC SCHOOLS IN GONGOLA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 May 86 p 13

[Article by Abu Tapidi]

[Text]

IT is now mandatory for all Koranic schools to be registered in Gongola State, Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Mr. Betu Mamuno, has said.

Mr. Mamuno also said the curricula and syllabi must be approved by the Ministry of Education which would control the movements of the students and their teachers.

The commissioner said the registration had become necessary because of the pathetic situation of some students receiving instruction on the Koran for the purpose of learning.

He said the government was particularly concerned about the plight of such students and was determined to protect the students of the Koranic schools.

Mr. Mamuno said the government has approved the creation and constitution of nine rent tribunals in various parts of the state.

He said the zonal headquarters were located at Mubi, Wukari, Jalingo, Numan, Gombi, Michika, Yola, Ganye and Gembu, respectively.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/071

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

AFRC MEETING, BABANGIDA STATEMENT--A meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] will begin in Lagos tomorrow. It will deliberate on the report of all the panels set up by the present administration on economic and political issues. They include the Justice Muhammed Bello Review Panel on persons jailed under Decree No 3, and Justice Samson Uwaifo's Review Panel on those detained or released conditionally under Decree No 2, and the General Abisoye Panel on Students' Crisis at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Others are the Justice Akin Yola Aguda Review Panel on the Foreign Exchange Antisabotage Decree, and the Colonel John Shagaya Panel on the full implications of Nigeria's full admission into the Islamic Conference Organization. President Ibrahim Babangida is expected to address the nation on the outcome of the meeting. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 86] /8309

WORLD BANK, IFAD LOANS--Lagos, June 18 (AFP)--The World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have provided Nigeria with a 263.9 million dollar soft loan, official sources said here Wednesday. An official announcement said the bulk of the package would go into livestock and good crop production, while the remainder would come in the form of technical assistance and spare parts for the Nigerian Ports Authority and Railways Corporation. Nigeria's federal and state governments would co-finance the projects, a World Bank source said. The loan is repayable in 20 years with a "reasonable" rate of interest, the announcement said, adding that its approval was an indication of Nigeria's ("credit) worthiness even in this time of economic depression." Nigeria's total foreign debt is estimated at between 12 and 20 billion dollars. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 18 Jun 86] /8309

NAIRA CHANGE RUMORS DENIED--In a move to give the public an opportunity to know the reasons for the rejection or acceptance of recommendations by panels, newsmen were told today that the Federal Government would henceforth publish the text of the report along with a white paper. The chief press secretary to the President, Chief Bule Onabule, said in Lagos that the step was also taken because of demands by members of the public for the publication of details of such reports. He also described as untrue speculations that the naira was going to be changed as part of the economic package being presented by Nigeria to her creditors. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Jun 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/87

SIERRA LEONE

# MOMOH ON 'CONSTRUCTIVE NATIONALISM' AS NATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Freetown WE YONE in English 29 May, 5 Jun 86

[Text of paper delivered by President Dr. Joseph S. Momoh during the observation of United Christian Council Week, 18-24 May 86; place unspecified]

[29 May 86 pp 3, 4, 6]

[Text] Sometime ago, I had the distinct privilege and pleasure to travel the length and breath of this country in my bid for the presidency.

I came face to face with the stark reality of the myriads of problems facing us deep political, cleavage inadequate social and physical amenities, serious shortages of basic foodstuff ethnic and religious bigotry, massive indiscipline in public and personal lives and widespread poverty.

Because the complexity of the problems, it is unlikely that piece-meal solutions would actually get at the heart of the matter.

I believed then, as I do now, that only a comprehensive approach aimed at the root causes of these problems would prevent a cosmetic treatment.

To help explain this process, I introduced the concept of constructive nationalism.

Most of the problems I have just now outlined are generally associated with the task of nation building the divisiveness in our politics; economic stagnation and social alienation are but a few of the problems generally associated with nation building.

Viewed from this perspective; I take the task before us one of firstly; welding together our disparate ethnic elements into a united and cohesive whole.

This would dispose of the tendency by the diverse groups in our society to view their relationship to each other in an antagonistic way.

The opportunity for viewing each other in a cooperative relationship will now avail itself.

This move is important in more than one respect.

(a) It will help us to move from a state where we are merely a people inhabiting a certain territory that is loosely united by a common political institution to a state that is held together under the same government by mutual consent and agreement.

(b) It will create an awareness of the need to support each other's interests and self-development.

Clearly then, what constructive nationalism aims at is the creation of a sense of public in the mind of each citizen.

The significance of the word CONSTRUCT here derives from the force attaches to attempts to build up rather than break down the national spirit.

Nationalism that is sterile or dormant creates indifferent personalities; egotistical characters and bigot.

By contrast, constructive nationalism builds a healthy political community by engendering a fellow-feeling in the hearts of its citizens; a sense of public duty and a self-reliant attitude.

Because of the complementary nature of the various realms of human activity to wit the social, economic, cultural and political realms--there will be hardly a problem which is confined solely to one realm.

This being the case, no solution will be far reaching unless it touches on the realms of human activity.

For example, because of the existing deep ethnic cleavages in our society social relations have been unduly complicated, with the effect that politics in this country has so far manifested little if any, of the nationistic spirit which is vital of making the right economic decision.

The negative effect therefore of a complicated social relation can thus be seen to have far-reaching implications for the political and economic realms.

The squandergates and the vouchergates indeed have their roots in a society which is bereft of a sense of public duty.

Constructive nationalism, to be successful, would therefore require a comprehensive outlook on development that would engulf all areas of human endeavour; that is, the social, political, cultural and economic spheres.

The constraints of time and space would not permit me in a single talk to cover exhaustively all the spheres of human endeavour.

I shall attempt however only a cursory treatment of these topics.

CONSTRUCTIVE  
NATIONALISM  
IN POLITICS:

--We have seen how parochialism and factionalism have led to a 'patronage system in this nation.

Additionally the institutional corruption which resulted has indeed brought the nation to near bankruptcy.

It seems to us therefore absolutely necessary to develop and promote a philosophy of constructive nationalism which will serve to do the following:

1. Revitalize, inspire and mobilize the whole nation providing it with a sense of direction and purpose.
2. Channel the energies, activities and efforts of the nation towards the pursuit of clearly defined goals-and thus provide individuals, groups and institutions with a sense of achievement which in turn, will provide basis for increased inspirations determination and commitment to national aspirations.

--We believe that ideas properly harnessed; can become material forces capable of directing a peoples, energies for the realisation of their aims.

In this vein the philosophy of constructive nationalism which entails the principle of putting the interest of the nation over and above the interest of individuals and faction; would serve as an effective counter to the parochial and sectional tendencies in our society.

Our goal is to develop a truly pluralistic society with liberty and justice for all.

THE SOCIAL SPHERE:

On the social plane-we shall attempt to develop the idea of basic needs.

AS a first approximation the concept refers to those goods and services which are necessary for the physical survival of individuals and families and which contribute to the enhancement of their socio-economic life chances.

By the above definition we would include among the present-day basic needs of the large majority of Sierra Leoneans the following:

1. Food, especially rice.
2. Medical facilities, especially drugs.
3. Energy, especially fuel.



4. Education, especially books.
5. Adequate and reasonably public transportation.
6. More low cost housing reasonable rent charges and reasonably priced building material.

The fundamental themes of the philosophy of constructive nationalism; as it relates to the social realm is the principle of self-reliance on the national level and that of self-help at the local level.

Self-reliance refers to a whole nation in its relationship with other nations, while self-help could be utilized in the perspective of a community in its relationship with the nation.

The concept of self-reliance which means simply relying on your own efforts and human material resources is in fact, a key to our approach to development under constructive nationalism.

It is not to be equated with total self-sufficiency.

For a developing country like Sierra Leone; it implies a diminution of dependence on the rich countries.

Self-help on the otherhand pertains to relations between a national whole and its constituent parts.

This conception of self-help has important implications for the whole as well as its constituent parts or communities; particularly with reference to the use of planning as an instrument of development.

Self-help is not an entirely new concept to us.

Since the 1970's government declared self-help as a major strategy of rural development.

However, the manner in which the strategy has been operated has serious shortcomings which we cannot however go into here.

New strategies are being studied and will be implemented in due course.

#### CULTURE AND CONSTRUCTIVE NATIONALISM:

On the cultural plane, the development, dissemination and popularisation of constructive nationalism is ultimately related to a recognition of the importance of our indigenous culture.

If constructive nationalism is to be disseminated and popularised, it needs to be communicated in form and thought, channels which will make it easily accessible and comprehensible to the mass of the population.

Hence the necessity of developing our national languages.

A people without a sense of national pride and identity cannot easily be mobilised for the pursuit and achievement of national goals; whatever these may be.

National pride and identity derive from a sense of pride in and commitment to the national culture.

It is in this way that constructive nationalism is related to and has its basics in the national culture.

Unfortunately, for far too long, we have operated on the principle that our culture is meant essentially for external consumption; and particularly as a form of entertainment for tourists.

Our culture needs to be developed and diversified first and foremost through the totality of our educational system.

Additionally, cultural development and diversification could be encouraged through the medium of cultural groups - drama group dance troupes; artistic group, etc.

The activities of these groups would, among other things, involve the expression and dramatisation of theme based on the national philosophy.

Furthermore, there is need to ensure the gathering of data on our art, folklore, customs and traditions the analysis and interpretation of which should; in every possible case, be in terms of themes related to our philosophy of constructive nationalism.

[5 Jun 86 pp 3-4]

[Text] More than any other single area of human behaviour political philosophy is rooted and finds expression the economic relationships of the society.

I believe strongly ezeild constructive nationatruco I should be a natural Political ideology for this Country if we are to progress economically, from a nation in which her people are still struggling with the basic issues of survival to even one in which we begin to grapple with problems of development.

Up to today, the nation is polarised between sectors throughout the entire economic spectrum.

There are the rich against the poor; the business class against the buyers; the urban dwellers against the rural dwellers. The land property owners against the landless.

Generally, there is great diversity and inequality in the opportunities open to people.

Naturally, each of these groups act only to safeguard their own interests.

The rich do not care about what happens to the poor; the business classes are not bothered about what their actions inflect on buyers.

Such pursuits of group interests find expression in black marketeering, smugglings, profiteering which agreeably are the major cancers eating into our economic fabric today.

What one sees as a solution therefore is a redefinition of all these groups and their interests.

Every individual in this nation must look upon himself or herself as belonging not exclusively to a group but to the nation, and his or her actions must be geared to safeguarding that nationhood.

Let me remind you of the relevant statement I made on the day of my inauguration as President heralding this new philosophy.

I did make it clear that constructive nationalism involves putting the interests of the nation above all else; all others at all time above the interests of particular individuals; factions and groups; but without neglecting the legitimate needs and interests of individuals and groups.

Considering our historical and current economic diversities therefore; a philosophy of constructive Nationalism is clearly and uniquely that which will derob this nation of its least developed states.

It is not difficult envisage how this will help our economic recovery.

In the area of trade for instance, a strong sense of nationhood should lead all categories of traders to recognise the difference between profiteering, which clearly runs counter to the national interests, and the seeking of legitimate profits which assures the interests of the individual and safeguards the interest of the nation simultaneously.

Such changes in attitude would bring great benefits to the nation.

Our fight against inflation, hoarding the blackmarketering could easily be effectively combated in the new spirit of constructive nationalism.

As another example, over recent years, confidence in the ability of government to execute its economic policies and programmes has been weakened by large-scale embezzlement of public funds and by one financial scandal after another.

A philosophy of constructive Nationalism will help breed a feeling of accountability among all public servants a feeling which is so badly lacking and is so badly needed for the prosperity of this nation.

These are just a few examples of how constructive Nationalism translates into meaning of economic expression.

Generally, the more cohesive a nation is, irrespective of its underlying natural diversities, the more likely it is for economic policies to evolve which will maximise the general welfare of society.

In the face of ever-dwindling resources and evermounting quests for satisfaction, yes, the economic man must be given freedom to pursue his own interests but these interests ought to be guided so they do not go against the greater good of all.

There can be no better way to ensure this than through the realisation that the nation can only be built through cooperation, hard work and dedication.

The situation in Sierra Leone is very serious and complex, and would take time to unravel.

There is an old chinese adage which says; the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

I might dare to add that the single step ought also to be the right step.

To make the wrong move indeed get us into only more trouble.

As I mentioned in my introduction, I intend to pursue comprehensive programme of development.

This was spelt out in my inaugural address.

It will be necessary therefore to introduce first and foremost those measures that would ensure a successful implementation of the programme.

I am referring her to the relevant structural adjustments at both national and local levels and the right type of personnel.

In the case of the latter, I look forward to the electorate to elect into office men and women who are capable of filling these positions.

This is why I have stressed the need for a free and fair election devoid of violence.

I intend to provide Sierra Leoneans the opportunity to choose their representatives without fear and in an atmosphere of peace.

It will indeed go contrary to the philosophy of constructive nationalism if we continue to take away the people's right of electing the Parliamentarians of their choice.

I see this election as an opportunity to allow Sierra Leoneans to realise once again that they are part of the decision-making process in the nation.

It is a stepping stone to their accepting the spirit behind constructive nationalism.

I will therefore devote all my efforts to see that the goals I have set for the election are realised.

As to the structural reforms, we would require a little more time.

--We realise that in order to effectively implement our programmes, there is need to establish structures at both the local and national levels which would reflect the principles of Constructive nationalism and, at the same times, serve as mechanisms for mobilising the people and directing their energies towards the achievement of our national goals.

Initial steps have already been taken to this direction.

I have tried to develop institutions and have set up Commissions in various areas of life in this nation which comprise of Sierra Leoneans working for the Sierra Leonean interest.

These include the Parastatals committee; the Constance Davies Salary Review Commission and the National Aid Cord Committee.

Other adjustments at the national level will soon follow.

--Moreover, inspite of the belief that the IMF conditionalities are tantamount to a devaluation, my Government resumed negotiations with that body precisely because of its inherent mechanism for constructive nationalism.

Among the conditions of which only the floating is hoped to be hated are surrender obligations, increased producer prices, removal of subsidies on petrol and rice and liberalisation of trade;

Each of these measures when successfully implemented guarantees a movement toward nationhood.

The steps I have taken so far are consistent with the philosophy of constructive nationalism.

We all need to be proud of our nation.

But we all also know that pride in itself can be a negative passion; therefore the need to be constructive in our aspirations and attitudes in our efforts at nation building.

It only remains for me to thank the United Christian Council of Sierra Leone for organising this most useful seminar.

Indeed it is clear indication that the spirit of Constructive Nationalism is spreading and this seminar is a clear manifestation of the philosophy being put into practice.

I look upon the free exchange of ideas, objective suggestions and unhindered debate as some of the pillar of Constructive nationalism.

I have stated elsewhere that the vast majority of Sierra Leonas have proved themselves rather wanting in patriotism.

Most of them, it would appear, have decided to put themselves before the country.

We also have a tendency whereby we fail to emulate the good qualities we see to others, we rather prefer to decry them.

Constructive nationalism seeks to reverse these attitudes which are detrimental to the progress of the nation.

It is a difficult task but if we are all united with an equal will, I am sure we will succeed.

Sierra Leoneans have the intellect, the dedication and commitment to carry this nation forward in the spirit of Constructive nationalism.

/12828

CSO: 3400/102



SIERRA LEONE

SPECIAL ANTISMUGGLING TEAM MAKES ARRESTS

Freetown WE YONE in English 23 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Government today ordered the immediate deportation of an Ivory Coast national after he had been fined Le50000 by the Comptroller of Customs for being involved in attempted smuggling of Le 102,488.18 cents worth of gold.

The Ivorian Mr. Antoine Djede; appeared before the Comptroller of Customs yesterday; charged with unlawful possession with intent to smuggle; and pleaded guilty.

The gold was ordered to be forfeited to the State.

On Monday; Mr. Djede had pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful possession of cannabis sativa (diamba) at the Freetown Magistrate Court No. 1; and was fined Le500.

\*In another swift move last Sunday; personnel of the Special Anti-Smuggling Squad swooped on a house at 7 Short Street in search of contraband goods; and recovered cartons of perfumes, 13,300 pieces of gold plated wedding rings and a film projector which had been allegedly smuggled into the country.

Following this raid, a Sierra Leonean businessman, Mr. Mohamed Turay, was taken before the Comptroller of Customs for contravening the Customs Act. He was ordered to pay the full customs duty and fees amounting to Le70790.

In addition, Mr. Turay was ordered to pay a fine of Le30,000.

Last week, four Lebanese businessmen had to pay various fines for flouting customs regulations.

One of them was Mr. Yassar M. Bittar, an Afro-Lebanese businessman of Masingbi Town, who appeared before the Comptroller on charges of illicit gold and diamond mining for unlawful possession of a Chinese pistol with 88 rounds of ammunition.

He was fined Le50,000 for this involvement in illicit mining, and another Le6,000 for actual possession of gold and diamond.

The gold and diamonds are to be sold to the Government Gold and Diamond Office; while the ammunition has been confiscated.

The second man whose name was not disclosed brought down from Masingbi Town on similar charges. He was fined Le12,000 and the weapon was confiscated.

Two others--Henneh Bittar and Hilal Bittar of Matotoka--were fined Le8,000 for flouting the Exchange Control Regulation having been found in possession of 93,500 CFA currency, 257 US dollars and five pounds sterling.

/12828

CSO: 3400/107

SIERRA LEONE

PRECIOUS MINERAL HOARDERS, SMUGGLERS DEPORTED

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 29 May 86 p 6

[Text]

That this nation can no longer entertain the criminal exploitation of its mineral resources, the mainstay of the economy, by unscrupulous individuals at the expense of the sprawling majority has been impressively registered in a State House decision sanctioning the deportation with immediate effect of twelve undesirable aliens whose activities in this country are deemed by government as been inimical to the interest of the nation, a State House press release revealed on Tuesday this week.

The twelve deportees include four Kono based businessmen, namely, Raouf Musa, Hassan Dagher, Mohamed Marakah and Alhaji Habibu Sowe, three

from Kenema, Agibu Jabbie, Kemoh Tarawalli and Modiboh Cessey, one from Boajibu, Alhaji Kelfala Dabo, one from Bo, Yaya Sesay and three from Freetown, Hakmit Safiedeen, Fawzi Ayoub and Sadalla Bitar.

The release states that government has reasons to believe that certain dealers and exporters in the gold and diamonds business are holding on to their stocks of these commodities with a view to creating artificial scarcity to their advantage.

The release also mentions those engaged in rampant smuggling as well as those, who in spite of repeated government warnings, continue to be actively involved in the chang-

ing of money in the black market to the detriment of the nation.

In consideration, therefore, of the grave economic reality of the nation, government, in the national interest, decided on Tuesday this week to deport the twelve aliens.

The release further states that government continues to give serious concern to the current situation with a view to redressing the economic ills of this nation as well as adopting stringent measures in order to improve the situation for the vast majority.

Thus, in pursuance of these objectives, government has decided to monitor the activities of gold and diamond dealers by periodic eva-

luation of their performances.

In this regard government instructs all dealers in gold and diamonds to report to the secretary to the president at State House at least once every month with all records of their transactions and their receipt books to be inspected by the Director of Mines and the Government Gold and Diamond Valuer.

Concluding, the release states that any dealer whose activities are deemed unsatisfactory will be automatically removed from the area and his licence revoked.

The dominant reaction to the decisions here in Freetown has been one of profound relief that the new order has not reneged on the principles upon which it was launched.

/12828

CSO: 3400/107

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

MOMOH TO VISIT GUINEA--Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh will be at the head of a high-powered Sierra Leonean delegation which will soon hold discussions on bilateral issues with Guinean leaders. President Momoh will leave Freetown on Wednesday, accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Abdul Karim Koroma and Planning and Development Minister Sheku Sesay. This 2-day visit will enable President Momoh to discuss with his Guinean counterpart, Lansana Conte, issues pertaining to the Mano River Union envisaged 10 years ago. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 17 Jun 86 AB] /9738

MOMOH RECEIVES BRITISH ENVOY--Freetown, 21 Jun (AFP)--The imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa is inevitable, the president of Sierra Leone, General Joseph Momoh, affirmed on Friday while receiving the letters of accreditation of the new British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Derek Patridge. Emphasizing that the South African regime does not "truly have the intention of abolishing apartheid to set up a multiracial government," President Momoh felt that Great Britain, as the major partner in the Commonwealth, should be the first to reflect the views of the organization. Sierra Leone appreciates the mission of the Eminent Personalities Group [EPG] of the Commonwealth which has worked in a constructive and unbiased manner, President Momoh further indicated. The EPG, charged by the Commonwealth with restoring dialogue between the Pretoria regime and its black opposition, particularly the ANC, in its report published 12 June called for economic sanctions against Pretoria. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 21 Jun 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/098

## SOMALIA

### ITALIAN ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROWING

Rome IL TEMPO in Italian 23 May 86 p 26

[Article by Vittorio Fedele]

[Text] Italy's major corporations have invited small companies to pitch in with them on the task of restoring Somalia's etiolating economy to health.

What ails Somalia? Four severe handicaps: hunger, disease, the abysmal level of education, and communications problems between one area and another of a country that covers 640,000 square kilometers. It is more than twice the size of Italy, but it is home to a scant 7 million people, an estimated fifth of whom are cluster around Mogadisho; the rest dwell in lesser cities and villages, but many of these folk are nomads who are perpetually on the move, seeking water for their flocks and herds.

To the rescue now comes the Italian Aid Fund for Third World Countries, an agency created by a 1985 law and headed by Undersecretary of Finance Francesco Forte. According to the latest figures, the Fund has spent or committed more than 900 billion lire of its 1,800 billion appropriation, a little less than a third of which is earmarked for Somalia, and around a fifth for Ethiopia—the two Black African countries that have had most contact with Italy—and in which quite a few people speak Italian, at least among the educated classes and the affluent.

The Fund's overall philosophy—aside from emergency relief shipments of food to ease the hunger brought on by years of drought—in matters of aid to reconstruction or construction of Somali's economic and productive structure, has been and is that of relying, at the operational level, on large and many-faceted Italian conglomerates which provide guarantees that their operations will be successful.

Following in their wake, as is already happening, and indeed will be happening increasingly in the future, is a convoy of small and medium companies that are forming joint ventures with Somali enterprises. In line with this, Mersario, Italy's largest transport business, was awarded the job of distributing food aid, thus



rescuing it from the trauma deriving from local rivalries and interests; and at Bosaso in the northern part of the country, on the infamous Horn of Africa, you can see a splendid array of more than 100 IVECO 4-wheel-drive trucks, every one brand new, that stand out from the local transport equipment, most of which are in pretty precarious shape.

"Within 13 days," says Merzario general manager Antonio Belloni, "thanks in part to our two cargo ships, we managed to deliver Italian rice to the needy populations and make sure they would not die of starvation."

Also in Bosaso, the great highway is under construction: it will run from Bosaso and the region around the city to Garoe, 452 kilometers to the south, where it joins the "Chinese road" that leads from Berbera to Mogadisho, the hub for the roads to Kismayu, southernmost city in Somalia, and to the west, the legendary "Road of Empire" that slices across one of the most verdant zones in the country, but comes to a stop at the Ethiopian border.

The task of planning the road and supervising its construction belongs to Tecnimont, Montedison's "engineering" subsidiary specializing in civil engineering, together with Fortunato Federici and Astaldi.

The purpose of the road is at once political and economic, because northern Somalia is where opposition to the Barre government is most active, while the highway can expedite shipments of livestock to the port of Bosaso (which will be expanded) for export across the Red Sea to Arabia, following a traditional pattern in this area of Somalia. Construction on the highway is slated to start within the next few weeks, and is expected to take no more than 2 years for completion.

Another major FAI contract has been awarded, with the approval of the Somali government, to Italian management so that it can be run according to modern production standards.

The winning bidder is the Mogadisho plant of the Somali Pharmaceutical Company, established expressly to make certain that the country is supplied with essential pharmaceutical products and to export them as needed.

The plant was begun in 1982 and completed in 1984, with contributions from the EEC and Italy, and now it is ready to move into the actual production phase, thanks to the FAI, which has pledged a contribution of 26 billion lire, and to a gift of technologies from Farmitalia-Carlo Erba, of the Montedison group.

The president of Farmitalia confirmed, during plant opening ceremonies attended by Somali President Barre, that "the support provided by the company for the start of production at the Mogadisho installation bears witness to Farmitalia-Carlo Erba's commitment

to remain active in the area of pharmaceutical technology transfers in third world countries."

For that matter, Faramitalia-Carlo Erba is no newcomer to undertakings of this kind. In Indonesia, among other countries, Faramitalia and Tecnimont developed a plan for designing and building a plant in the environs of Jakarta that will be among the biggest such facilities in the world, producing more than 200 million pre-packaged individual doses of prescription medications per year.

A third major Italian undertaking in Somalia is resumption of production at the Johar demonstration farm, the ancient and glorious Duca degli Abruzzi village, whose land is now yielding its lowest returns in 20 years. Working on this case will be Montedison's Agricultural Services division.

This restoration will include rebuilding or replacing the irrigation canals, revitalizing the soils, and selecting the most profitable crops and activities. First among these is sugar cane, a product the Somalis need in large quantities to compensate for the lack of other carbohydrates and must currently import, as well as turning the now-abandoned sugar refinery into a paying proposition again. There are also plans to build a pilot station for zootechnology, in hopes of setting an example of ways to increase overall milk yields per cow, which are now well below what they ought to be.

As we said before, these major infrastructure development efforts will also open the doors to penetration by medium-sized Italian companies. That is the case, for example, of Brescia's Edilmecanica, a medium Italian company that does 8 to 10 billion lire worth of business per year, which, on the day the pharmaceutical plant officially opened, signed a joint venture agreement with the Somali government to rebuild and manage a plant manufacturing heavy prefabricated units and to train local citizens to operate it. Even before it starts running, it has a portfolio of \$3 million in its pocket. That is not what one would call a bad deal.

6182

CS0:3428/7

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT GIVES TRC HIGHEST PRIORITY IN RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Government will give the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) highest priority in resource allocation to enable it to cope with the increasing volume of goods and passenger traffic, the Minister for Communications and works, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He told a TRC donors consultative conference that TRC had more goods traffic on offer than they can carry. There was a two-month backlog of cargo totalling 161,000 tonnes at the rail heads while the haulage of containers from the Dar es Salaam Port was six months behind schedule.

The Minister, explaining that TRC was the backbone of the country's transport system, said the Corporation should be assisted to maximise its capacity.

Shortages of wagons and locomotives are among the major setbacks to the corporation's operations.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi also said the Government would respond positively to TRC proposals for tariff increases to meet high operational costs. The Corporation last reviewed its tariffs in December, 1984.

The Minister explained that government endorsement of the proposed new rates was expected shortly to enable the corporation to operate commercially.

The changing of commercial rates is one of the recommendations made by TRC donors at a pledging conference in Brussels, Belgium, in February, 1984.

The donors also prescribed cost-cutting measures and speedy settlement of TRC's external debts.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said the Corporation had reduced inservice staff from 17,500 in September, 1983, to 15,700 last month as a cost reduction measure.

The Government was presently acting on TRC's external debts, he said.

Yesterday's meeting to review the Corporation's operations, financial position and the status of on-going capital projects was attended by representatives from Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, West Germany, Italy,

the European Economic Community (EEC), East African Development Bank (EADB) and the World Bank.

The Minister thanked the donors for their contribution to TRC operations. He said EADB had agreed to finance the purchase of 50 special wagons for the transportation of phosphate from Miningu Mines in Arusha to the Tanzania Fertilizer Company in Tanga.

The World Bank was expected to send a mission to assess TRC requirements later this month, according to the Minister.

Earlier, TRC General Manager Tom Mmari said his Corporation intended to make the consultative meeting a bi-annual event to facilitate frequent exchange of experiences and closer understanding between the TRC and investors.

/12828

CSO: 3400/91

TANZANIA

REHABILITATION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS TO IMPROVE PORT SAFETY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Isles Ministry of Communications and Transport plans to enhance safety standards for vessels using Zanzibar ports and sea lanes by rehabilitating navigational aids such as light houses and buoy.

Presenting the Ministry's 106,253,000/- budget estimates to the House yesterday, Minister Sheha Mohammed Sheha said most of these essential facilities for sea transport were not serviceable, thereby endangering the safety of the vessels using Isles ports or sea routes traversing the Isles.

He said due to the breakdown of an old gas plant which supplied gas for the lighthouse and buoy, the ministry commissioned a Japanese firm — Nishizawa Power Company — to study the possibility of using solar energy to power the facilities.

He said the ministry was still studying the proposals advanced by a Japanese firm while at the same time working on the line to rehabilitate the gas plant.

The Minister also told the House that work to expand and improve the Zanzibar Port and wharf in Pemba under the 160m/- grant from the European Economic Community (EEC) would start in September, this year.

He said after the completion of the project in 1989, it would be possible for large and medium sea-going vessels to dock at the Zanzibar Port and the Pemba wharf respectively.

The ports are also to receive new cargo handling gear, including cranes, tugs and forklifts, he explained.

He said the Zanzibar Port served 62 foreign vessels last year — handling a total of 94,883 tonnes for exports and imports. Zanzibar ships delivered another cargo of 10,288 tonnes and carried out 22,634 tonnes during the year.

He said under the new budget, the ministry also planned to spend 90,790,000/- to rehabilitate the Karume Airport in Pemba and another 351,500,000/- to re-equip Zanzibar Airport with new navigation and communication equipment and to extend the runway to enable it handle bigger planes.

He told the House that Saudi Arabia and Oman have indicated willingness and interest to assist the Isles undertake the rehabilitation and expansion work on the Karume and Zanzibar airports.

The Minister further pointed out that some 20m/- — was planned this year for buying ten tugs for the Zanzibar Port and establish ferry boat services between Zanzibar and Pemba islands.

He could not disclose the cost of the latter project as feasibility studies are yet to be concluded.

/12828

CSO: 3400/91

TANZANIA

USANGU IRRIGATION PROJECT IN MBEYA TO BE OPERATIONAL IN 1988

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

THE 110m/- Usangu irrigation scheme in Mbeya Region is expected to start operating in 1988, the Second Vice-President, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, has been told.

Ndugu Wakil, who visited the project 40 kilometres from Mbeya town, was told by project officials that when completed, it would be able to irrigate more than 10,000 hectares of paddy.

The project, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Tanzania Government, aims at assisting small-scale farmers to improve rice production.

They noted that while rice had been produced in the area since 1940's by irrigation, there was need to assist peasant farmers to improve the handling of canals and the general farming to increase production.

Ndugu Wakil, who inspected the project's workshop, irrigation canals and the experimental plots, was also told that 30 hec-

tares had already been developed and handed over to six villages. Another 200 hectares would be developed next year.

The Sangu irrigation scheme was launched in 1984. It will involve the improvement of production through cross husbandry and the control of crop diseases.

The development of a model scheme of 400 to 600 hectares and the training of local staff to man the project after the FAO/UNDP agreement expires, are other components of the project.

Project officials said there was close co-operation between the Usangu scheme and the UNDP/FAO-assisted rice irrigation scheme in Zanzibar, the Vice-President was told.

According to project officials, four major schemes are being carried out in the Usangu Valley.

They include the Madibira rice scheme covering 1,000 hectares while another 8,000 hectares are to be developed later.

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) has 2,700 hectares while 2,000 hectares are to be irrigated at Kimani with Canadian assistance.

/12828

CSO: 3400/91



TANZANIA

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL PLANNED FOR PEMBA, LITERACY CAMPAIGN PUSHED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Daines-Mary Kuhanga]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education here plans a new technical college for Pemba later this year and general repairs on all secondary schools in Zanzibar and Pemba in efforts to raise the level of education here.

Presenting the ministry's estimates for 1986/87 totalling 152,943,000/- to the House of Representatives yesterday, the Minister for Education, Ndugu Omar Ramadhani Mapuri, said the college would be constructed through a grant from the Islamic Development Bank while the repairs would be funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

He said the repairs -- to centre on fixing new roofs and ceilings, electrical installations and drainage systems -- would involve the Fidel Castro Secondary School and Utaani Girls Secondary School in Pemba, and the Lumumba, Mikunguni and Karume colleges in Zanzibar.

Other schools to benefit from the Danida grant are Ben Bella, Haile Selassie, Hamamni, Shamiari and Vikokotoni all in Zanzibar.

The Minister told the House

that the literacy campaign would also receive an impetus this financial year in line with the Party's directive recently that illiteracy must be wiped out in country by June next year.

He said technical, primary and secondary educations would also to be revamped through the provision to the schools with adequate teaching aids, such as laboratory equipment and staffing them with competent teachers.

The Minister told the House that the most successful project by the Ministry under the current budget was the launching of the research and curriculum development section into a full fledged department which regularly reviews school syllabi, carries inspectorate duties on schools and organises seminars for teachers at all levels on the new syllabi.

He said despite steep rise in the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools in the Isles, the Minister blamed truancy and drop-outs, particularly in the primary schools. This defeated all efforts by the Ministry to ensure that all school-age children completed primary school education.

He said truancy and

reluctance by parents to enroll their children in schools reached the alarming rates last year respectively.

The Minister said levels in adult education during the last five years was not encouraging.

He said while there were 98,000 people who could not read and write in 1981, only 8,000 of them passed the national literacy examination last year.

Ndugu Mapuri blamed Party and Government leaders at grass root levels for not taking keen interest in the campaign.

"I appeal to the Representatives to assist the Ministry in this important task so that illiteracy could be wiped out by next June as directed by the party", he said.

He thanked the governments of Egypt, Sudan, Britain, Saudi Arabia and France for extending financial, technical and manpower assistance to his ministry during the last five years.

International donor agencies which have contributed in various forms to Zanzibar's educational programme include Danida, CUSO of Canada, JOCU of Japan, VSO of Britain, VUS of Denmark and the US Peace Corps.

/12828

CSO: 3400/91

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

**PARTY NAMES NEW DISTRICT SECRETARIES--**The Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) has appointed eight district Party secretaries and transferred or terminated eight others in a reshuffle which is effective immediately. A statement issued by the Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilisation of the NEC Secretariat said the newly appointed were Major Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete who goes to Nachingwea District; Musa Samizi (Chunya); F.M. Chelutete (Njombe); and Mwanjela Masatu (Bariadi). Others are F.L. Saria (Iramba); Catherine George (Hai); Captain Hamisi Sufiani (Musoma Rural); and Salum Juma Othman (Kisarawe), Shihata reported. District Party secretaries who are being transferred are Ndugu Rajabu Sultan, who moves from Hai to Morogoro Rural; Ndugu M.S. Mgomba from Chake Chake to Kibaha; George Mahimbo from Kisarawe to Chake Chake; and Victoria, Kasambala from Sumbwanga Rural to Mpanda. Others are Ndugu Anna Mnena from Mpanda to Sumbawanga Rural; Ndugu C.M. Mapunda from Arumeru to Babati, and Ndugu S.N. Philemon from Babati to Arumeru. The statement said Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has appointed Ndugu Matayo Sedoyeka the Acting Hanang District Party Secretary. Before his appointment, Ndugu Sedoyeka was a teacher and chairman of the Youth Organisation, Arusha Region. District Party secretaries who had their services terminated are Ndugu A. L. Kabigi (Njombe); and Ndugu Anna Namilikwa (Iramba). Those assigned new duties with old posts in brackets, are Ndugu G. O. Mhagama (Bariadi), E. E. Ngowi (Kibaha) and David Kapinga (Musoma Rural). The Party has also returned to their former employments the former Morogoro Rural District Party Secretary, Ndugu A. Njalamoto; Captain T.L. Lubinza (Nachingwea) and J.W. Mpangala (Chunya). [Text][Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 86 p 1]/12828

**CLOSER TIES WITH KENYAN ARMY PLEDGED--**The Kenya Armed Forces have pledged to consolidate the existing military relationship with the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) through regular exchange visits. The pledge was made in Dar es Salaam over the weekend by the head of a Kenyan military delegation which ended its eight day training visit in Tanzania. The delegation leader, Brigadier Edward Kihia noted that the Kenyan army instructors have a lot to learn from their counterparts in Tanzania who have been running military staff colleges for a long time as compared to Kenya which established its staff college only last year. Brigadier Kihia, who is also the Chief Instructor at the Kenyan College, extended an invitation to the TPDF leaders to visit Kenya, noting that similar visits would enhance the traditional friendship between the two armies. Earlier the Chief of the Defence Forces of the TPDF, General David Musuguri had sounded the same call to Kenyan team of 16 top ranking army officers when it made a courtesy call on him at his office in Dar es Salaam on June 8. General Musuguri

noted that since several military leaders in Tanzania had worked and trained together with their counterparts in Kenya before the independence of the two countries in the early sixties there was need to revive joint military training. The Kenyans visited several TPDF training institutions before they flew home yesterday. At the Dar es Salaam International Airport they were seen off by the TPDF Chief of Training and Operations, Brigadier James Luhanga and other staff officers at the army headquarters. [Text]  
[Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jun 86 p 3]/12828

CSO: 3400/91

UGANDA

WEEKEND DIGEST EDITORS, OWNERS FEARED DEAD

Kampala WEEKEND DIGEST in English 30 May 86 pp 1,6

[Text] The Editorial Board members of this paper who are also the proprietors of WEEKEND DIGEST who went missing last Tuesday morning are still missing and hopes of their being alive have virtually faded.

Mr. Wilson Lwande Wandera and Ndugu Jesse Mashatte were last seen alive last Tuesday morning at the WEEKEND DIGEST editorial offices on Parliament Avenue from where they said they were proceeding to the President's office for clarifications on the radio news item broadcast on Monday evening attacking a story which had featured prominently in this paper's edition. WEEKEND DIGEST staff investigators were not able to ascertain whether or not the DIGEST top men did reach the President's office. One eyewitness has told WEEKEND DIGEST newdesk that he saw the two gentlemen on a new blue pickup entering Lubiri barracks a little before lunchtime. To Page 6

By last evening Ndugu Jesse Mashatte's Renault car was still in the WEEKEND DIGEST parking bay. The families of the missing gentlemen have sent urgent messages of appeal to President Yoweri Museveni to help establish the whereabouts of the missing family heads who have always spearheaded the fight for human rights. The Uganda Journalist Association has been called upon to convene an emergency meeting to discuss the issue.

The WEEKEND DIGEST newdesk has verified that prior to last Monday's publication the editorial board went to the office of the President to verify the story in question of alleged coup plotters with the office, a habit to which they have been accustomed. By the time we went to press neither the WEEKEND DIGEST had been contacted nor the families of the missing men by any authorities about their fate. The British

Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in its Africa Service programme also discussed the issue of the missing journalists both of whom are members of the Uganda Journalists Association (UJA). Wilson Wandera Lwande (33) is married with three children while Ndugu Jesse Mashatte is also married with three children and is again a student at Makerere University in the department of Political Science.

/12828

CSO: 3400/86

UGANDA

# BARCLAYS BANK REPORTED DEFYING NRM POLICIES

Kampala WEEKEND DIGEST in English 30 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The recent introduction of computers in the Banking sector notably in the Barclays Bank does not epitomise any meaningful development for Ugandans, and defies the NRM's Ten Point-Programme. The Bank's General-Manager recently boasted that his bank had imported such computer as were to be found in no other bank save his and even went ahead to advise other banks to follow suit.

It is understood that a computer manned by only two operators can in one hour do a job of 25 very good banking assistants working for 10 hours. Thus apart from being very efficient, this computer destroys 23 job opportunities. And if there are 100 such computers, the result is anybody's guess...

in Europe, where not only these job killers come from, but also where the owner of this bank reside, every jobless worker is paid what is called "The dole" for his or her weekly subsistence.

In Uganda, where these computers have come to murder jobs, unemployment is literally a crime and can have catoclysmic impact upon the jobless in the attempt to survive.

This is in utter defiance of Point 5 on the NRM 10-point programme which is building an intergrated self sustaining national economy.

What is the use of providing better bank sevicees and in the same stroke render jobless numerous wanainchi who would have benefitted from those services?

What the GM should do is to advise the foreign based owners of the bank to establish a school for training comptent and efficient banking assistants.

And the government should tax such computers so heavily so that this revenue (if that bank insists on importing them) may create jobs for those so laid off.



In Kenya, when a company employs a non-ken-yan, it pays for him 3000/= K. Shs. Therefore, to import a computer that kills 25 jobs is like paying for the stay of 25 non-Ugandan workers here.

I.L.O. in Geneva predicts that in Western Europe, 5 million office jobs could disappear in ten years through the introduction of computer technology. workers with secretarial/clerical skills will be the worst

hit either by job loss or loss of job creation", the study adds.

Barclays bank therefore, with only two branches in the country, should instead of striving to reach the dizzy heights of its parent bank in Europe, concentrate on spreading its service through branches throughout the country.

This is in line with the ten-point programme of the NRM which the bank is now defying.

/12828

CSO: 3400/86

UGANDA

#### NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Jun 86 pp 7-8

[Article: "Money Policies"]

[Excerpt] The introduction of a two-tier exchange rate last week is the first major economic policy indication of President Yoweri Museveni's government. Earlier in the month the finance minister, Professor Ponsiano Mulema, presented to the cabinet an economic policy paper which was considered too free-market orientated. His proposal that the shilling be floated down to parity with the black market rate was most emphatically rejected. The announcement of the two-tier system has thus come as a relief to those who feared there would not be enough free-market economics.

It is somewhat ironic that Mulema, a member of the Democratic Party (DP), was fiercely critical of the IMF during Milton Obote's regime. That and his refusal to join the short-lived Okello government was largely why he was given the finance portfolio. Though his abilities as an economist are not questioned, the cabinet felt it would be risky to have a round of price rises immediately after a devaluation.

The two-tier system seems to have been a compromise. Essential imports, including sugar, salt, petrol, medical and cattle drugs and agricultural and industrial imports, can enter the country at the preferential exchange rate of 1,400 shillings to the dollar. All other imports are subject to a rate of 5,000 shillings - about the same as the black market. The difference between the present system and the one under Obote is that the allocation of foreign exchange at the market rate will be controlled by the government rather than given to the highest bidders in a weekly auction - a system that led to great abuse.

The economic debate is also strongly influenced by some dissatisfaction among the political stalwarts of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) about the prevailing executive power of the cabinet. The National Resistance Council (NRC - AC Vol 27 Nos 6 and 9), it should be noted, has not met since February. There is a "political" plan - the establishment of NRM councils at every level down to villages, but that will take at least several months to get started. As already noted (AC Vol 27 No 9), the NRM special district administrators often lack the administrative skills needed to set up a nationwide political organisation. While the NRM is thus engaged in sorting itself out, the cabinet has taken the lead in decision-making.

Two weeks ago the NRM organised a lengthy briefing at Kasese for permanent secretaries and a few other top civil servants (such as ambassadors). Addressed by Museveni, the briefing was designed to instil the civil service with the NRM's ideas of how the country should now be run. The key message was that the new Uganda has to change its style radically, cutting out corruption and nepotism. Though we understand the briefing was regarded at first with misgivings by the conservative, sometimes diehard civil servants, the NRM was pleased with the overall results.

Economic policy debate is bound to remain at the forefront. The discrepancy between the "priority" exchange rate for imports and the exchange rate of neighbouring countries will certainly continue to encourage smuggling, though the recent doubling of local coffee producer prices will help reduce it. Apart from smuggling, the 300 or so articulated trucks which ply the Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda road consume a vast amount of cheap Ugandan diesel (subsidised by the government). Indeed, the drivers fill up their tanks in Uganda with enough fuel to make the round trip entirely on Ugandan fuel - at a third of the Kenyan price.

The other notable economic policy statements are the proposal to sell Asian property which has yet to be claimed under the 1981 legislation which enabled Asians to claim assets previously appropriated during the Idi Amin regime, and the disbanding of various government boards and parastals, including The Board of Trade, The Textile Board, The Custodian Board and the Transocean Trading Company.

The tenor of the above policies is most encouraging to the proponents of a comparatively free private sector. But the intellectual left (spearheaded by the well-presented and very popular newspaper, WEEKLY TOPIC) is less than happy. Ugandans are beginning to realise that Museveni's "socialist perspective" entails considerable pragmatism, and that socialism and a free-market private sector are far from mutually exclusive.

/12828  
CSO: 3400/1991

UGANDA

BRIEFS

CLAMPDOWN ON PRESS--So far the government has lived up to its liberal expectations by allowing the press to print almost anything. However, the line was drawn recently when the WEEKEND DIGEST, edited by the polemical John Mashatte, ran a series of wildly speculative stories which included allegations that the conservative minister of information, Abu Mayanja, was acting as a frontman for those Baganda who want the Bagandan monarchy restored. The articles then alleged that the highly-respected church leader, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, was involved in scheming a plot with the Italian and West German governments to topple the government. The only "evidence" for this is that the West German Konrad Adenauer Foundation has run a longstanding training programme for DP members. Though the DP and its leader, Paul Ssemogerere, are theoretically suspended from political activity, the government clearly felt the WEEKEND DIGEST's reports were politically destabilising. The DP party newspaper, THE CITIZEN, which has not lived up to the reputation for fearlessness built up by its predecessor, MUNNANSI, concentrates on agitating for a return to multi-party politics. The NRM, while allowing the paper its opinions, has no intention of reverting to party politics in the foreseeable future. The traditional Roman Catholic-Protestant polarity between the DP and Obote's UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS is justifiably seen by the NRM as a key factor to Uganda's violent post-independence history. [Excerpt] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Jun 86 pp 7-8]/12828

CSO: 3400/1991

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA PRAISES FRANCE ON RSA SANCTIONS

MB191129 Dakar PANA in English 0944 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 19 Jun (ZANA/PANA)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has praised the French Government's decision to consider imposing more sanctions against South Africa.

The French will be remembered as having tried, at least, to influence the conservative Afrikaaners in South Africa to change their repugnant racial politics, President Kaunda said.

Sanctions against the racist regime will also reassure the black youth in South Africa, currently subjected to the brutality of the racist oppressors, that the world is with them in their struggle for freedom, Dr Kaunda asserted.

The Zambian president was speaking when the new French ambassador to Zambia, Jean Guyot presented his credentials in Lusaka yesterday. He said: The sanctions that France is considering imposing will at least let the world know that it (France) made an effort to avert the holocaust that may take place in that country.

President Kaunda said this against a background of the world's diverse views as to whether economic sanctions can force the racists to abolish the abominable apartheid system.

President Kaunda said the world went up in arms to fight against Nazism and today they may unite and help fight the new kind of Nazism in South Africa.

He added that with the imposition of sanctions the people of South Africa will at least have the opportunity to engage in the much talked about sanctions but without delaying a delaying force. The political volcano will no doubt erupt in South Africa.

The president observed that President Botha should learn from what had happened in other African countries which have attained independence, that he will not be in any danger if he surrenders power to the people.

President Kaunda hailed the relations between France and Zambia, which he said must be improved to greater lengths. Earlier Mr Guyot paid tribute to President Kaunda for his outstanding role in the liberation struggle of South Africa and the fight for human rights for all mankind.

Mr Guyot reassured the president of France's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the development of Zambia. He said France has already registered her concern for the acute problems taking place in South Africa and is considering imposing more sanctions against the racist regime.

He noted that relations between Zambia and France are based on very solid ground because the two share common views on a number of international issues and those concerning the African Continent as a whole.

/9738

CSO: 3400/099



ZAMBIA

REFUGEES IN COUNTRY RISE TO 135,000

MB201747 Dakar PANA in English 1515 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Jun (PANA)--The refugee population in Zambia has in 15 years risen from a mere 16,500 to over 135,000 today.

In a speech read on his behalf on the occasion of the 12th commemoration of Africa Refugee Day, the Zambian minister of state for home affairs, Mr Mbambo Sianga said although the refugee population was rising at an alarming rate, Zambia will continue to honor its obligation of offering asylum to those who for ill founded reasons can not avail themselves of the protection of their country of origin.

He said Zambia was one of the OAU member-states which have acceded to the status of refugees, the 1951 UN convention and the 1967 protocol relating to the status of refugees, as well as that of 1969. The OAU convention contains essential provisions concerning the granting of asylum to refugees by member-states and provisions for voluntary repatriation.

Sianga said there was need for a durable solution to stem the alarming refugee influx. He said the most permanent solution to the problem was voluntary repatriation. Sianga urged refugees who have settled locally and in rural areas to be self-reliant by growing their own food on the land that had been freely allotted to them.

He called upon counselling center officials to explore the most effective use of human resources and facilitate the redirection of individual refugees in urban settlements into appropriate sectors for training and employment.

Speaking on the same occasion, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in Zambia, Mr Abdallar Saied, said UNHCR stands ready to cooperate with all agencies to assist Zambia to overcome strains and difficulties caused by the presence of refugees in the country.

He said if they cooperated they can effectively mobilize enough resources to provide food, shelter, clean water, medical and educational facilities as well as agricultural inputs. He added that they could work to produce a surplus of food and cash crops to benefit themselves and Zambians.

Saied said that in order to assist refugees to understand and abide by the rules in Zambia, the UNHCR has produced two brochures, one for asylum seekers and refugees, giving them guidance and directions on procedures to follow and on their obligations and their rights in Zambia.

The other brochure serves to help government officials such as immigration and police officers understand better local and international laws that govern the refugee aspect. He added that refugees and asylum seekers were advised to refrain from actions which may undermine their normal livelihood or embarrass their host country.

/9738

CSO: 3400/099

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS BANNED OVER STRATEGIC AREAS--Flights above State House and other strategic areas which include Mulungushi dam and the Mumbwa military aerodrome have been banned with immediate effect. The ban issued in the latest Government Gazette by Power and Transport Minister Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula affects Mukobeko Prison and the city of Lusaka. All operators of scheduled commercial flights would now have to apply for authority for flying clearance over the banned areas at least six months in advance. The order directs owners of aerodromes, charter and private aircraft likely to enter any restricted areas to apply for clearance at least 24 hours before the intended flight time. Mr Chuula has banned flights over the Nchanga Open pit mine, Mbala, Lukanga and some game parks which have been termed "restricted areas." The ban order has been classified in four categories with some areas being totally or partially restricted, regulated or prohibited areas. In other cases, the ban only restricts flights to particular altitudes. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

KWACHA SINKS FURTHER--The downward trend of the Kwacha continued yesterday when it sunk to K7.31 against the United States dollar at the weekly Bank of Zambia exchange auction. This represented a drop of 8n from the previous auction when it pegged at K7.23 against the dollar. Vice-chairman of the foreign exchange management committee at the Central Bank, Mr James Ng'oma said 315 bids were submitted of which 247 were successful. Of those, 18 bids were rejected on the grounds that required documentation was lacking. And 98 percent of total bids which were submitted were in the range of K7.00 and K7.60 for one United States dollar. The new rate is the highest since the foreign exchange auctioning system was introduced in October last year. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Zambia and Czechoslovakia yesterday signed an executive programme of cultural cooperation for the 1985-87 period aimed at expanding existing bilateral relations between the two countries. Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Gibson Chigaga who signed for Zambia said the agreement was a definite leap forward on cementing bilateral relations. "I'm proud to witness and to be a party to a further solid manifestation of the growing cooperation between our governments,"

Mr Chigaga said. Zambia and Czechoslovakia were already cooperating in various fields. "I'm confident that the executive programme which we have signed today will give impetus as well as direct the scope for our cooperation in the areas covered by the programme," he said. Czechoslovak ambassador to Zambia Dr Jose Gandel said the agreement was a step further in cementing existing relations between the two countries. [Text]  
[Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 May 86 p 2] /9317

CSO: 3400/028

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER NOTES INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN CISKEI AIRPORT

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 5 Jun 86 p 4

[Text]

**BISHO** — Ciskei had been inundated with requests from various associations, airlines and private individuals throughout the world for landing rights, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The acting Minister of Transport, Mr W. M. Boqwana, said this was an indication that the airport was not going to be a "ghost airport" as prophets of doom had predicted.

He said that as a result of certain developments at Hamburg and the fact that there was an intention to build a yacht harbour, a small terminal building with a surfaced runway was envisaged at Hamburg to enable tourists from Bulembu Airport, Port Elizabeth and East London to land safely.

"It is the duty of my department to guarantee free, safe and efficient movement to all centres of attraction within our country," he said.

Mr Boqwana said from

April last year contracted pilots and cadet pilots were transferred to his department from the defence force.

As a result, the department was required to formulate a policy for the continuity of the pilot training.

With the limited financial resources at its disposal, it managed to hire an instructor and with his assistance the training continued as desired.

The first phase was to convert the licences obtained in Israel to conform with Southern African standards which would enable them to fly any aircraft registered in Ciskei in South Africa as well.

The second phase would be to provide a 16-week commercial pilots' licence course. This was an academic course set on eight different aviation subjects prescribed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

The third phase would then be to advance the flying training, preparing the successful candidates for instrument and commercial flight tests, which included night flying.

Mr Boqwana said the cadet pilots had already done 40 hours of solo flying.

They had passed their private pilot tests and were now recognised in Ciskei as well as in South Africa as fully fledged private pilots, and were now gaining solo experience.

The rest had also completed the mandatory examinations and were left with flight tests which were conducted at this stage by two full-time instructors.

He said he was pleased to report the revenue generated from a chartering service for the year under review was R166 219.

Mr Boqwana said the maintenance facility at Bisho Airport was licensed as an aircraft maintenance organisation for the servicing of helicopters which was carried out by two qualified engineers.

There was one Ciskeian apprentice engineer assigned who had undergone basic line mechanic courses in Israel.

Due to lack of adequate hangerage facility the fixed wing aircraft servicing was carried out by outside companies on a specialised basis.

Once the Bulembu Airport was in operation, the situation would change as the maintenance section would

occupy the hangar at the training base.

Mr Boqwana said administration played a key role in the smooth running of the airport, and for this reason the department had engaged Horizon International to manage Bulembu Airport and provide the necessary training to Ciskeians who would man this airport.

These Ciskeians would be trained in the fields of aircraft management, air traffic control, meteorology, aircraft refuelling, aircraft marshalling, flight information and fire-fighting.

He said three air traffic control trainees passed their aerodrome control course which would entitle them to be issued with internationally recognised air traffic control licences.

The airport managers had already completed eight months of their three-year initial course. The meteorologists on the other hand were undergoing their observers' course.

/12828  
CSO: 3400/84

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DEFENDS RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 86 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi promised young Blacks here yesterday that their total equality and freedom was now in sight.

He ordered Inkatha members at a youth rally at Curries Fountain to defend their right to educate themselves.

It was only those who wanted to use young people as cannon fodder, "as stormtroopers in battles they cannot win," who demanded that they abandon education while struggling for their rights.

The very leaders who were urging them to burn their schools and abandon their education because it was inferior had not done what they were asking youth to do.

"They are concerned about their own political glory and they expect you to pay a terrible price not only now but for the rest of your lives because your education has been im-

paired," the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

He told young Blacks that they faced a future in which no jobs would be barred to them, in which there would be no suburbs where they could not live if they had the means and one in which their progress would be unlimited.

But he warned that their opportunities would be severely impaired if the country's educational institutions and its economy generally were laid waste in a violent struggle against the Government's armed forces.

No Black pupil dared lose one year of education in the course of the struggle. The loss of a year, accumulated over hundreds of thousands of pupils, would set the country back beyond recovery.

"Nothing for us is more certain than equality between all the people of this country after liber-

ation," he said. The question was how best to bring this about as soon as possible.

He hit out against "imposter Black leaders" who lied to the people and sent them on the rampage as though the country could be turned upside down overnight.

It was a delusion that the Government could be overthrown by force and the economy destroyed overnight and that 'Utopia' would automatically arise afterwards.

The big changes that had already taken place had not come about through the efforts of these imposter leaders who claimed everything done in the democratic struggle for liberation had been a waste of time.

Pass laws had, for instance, been abolished because Blacks in their daily lives had made them unworkable. The State

President, Mr P W Botha, had simply had the wisdom to recognise that.

He paid tribute to "those countless hundreds of thousands of Blacks" who, over the decades, had been thrown into jail.

The same Black courage had led to the granting of trade union rights.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha was struggling not only against apartheid and injustice but against Black political opponents whose "brutal intimidation" was far worse than anything ever meted out to Blacks by security forces.

These were the people who "necklaced" others, petrol-bombed houses, hacked people to death, made women drink detergents they had bought from certain shops and generally set Blacks against their brethren. — Sapa.

/9317  
CS0: 3400/063



17 July 1986

## SOUTH AFRICA

## BOPHUTHATSWANA BUDGET TABLED IN PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jun 86 p 12

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance for Bophuthatswana, Mr L. G. Young, tabled his Budget in the Bophuthatswana Parliament this week.

The statutory and current expenditure for 1986/7 was R707 million. It will account for R2 million and R705 million respectively.

An amount of R108 million which will be financed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) loans, will be restricted to the development expenditure and this amount shows a significant departure from the R271 million spent for the same purpose last year.

Mr Young said that the government will, inevitably, also be expanding on a number of small pro-

jects throughout the country, primarily in education and health improvement.

However, one major project, namely, the Eerstepoort Dam, will be carried through to completion this year.

This project will help ease the effects of the four years of severe drought to which Bophuthatswana has been subjected and which have in effect caused the government to adjust some of its long term development programmes and particularly those that are "cash hungry".

Some projects that require foreign currency will be frozen wherever possible because "the weakness of the rand has placed burdens upon the government". — Sapa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/84

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**CISKEI'S AIRCRAFT FLEET LISTED--BISHO--**The acting Minister of Transport, Mr W. M. Boqwana, yesterday listed the total number of Ciskei aircraft. The fleet consisted of three BK 117 helicopters carrying seven passengers each and one BO 105 helicopter which takes four passengers. The fixed wing aircraft consisted of two Skyvans with a capacity of 18 passengers each, two Islanders with a capacity of 10 passengers each, one Piper Arrow which was a two-seater, two Cessna 152s and one Piper Cub which were two-seater each and two Thrush commanders which were crop sprayers. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 5 Jun 86 p 4]/12828

**BLACKS FACE ENERGY SHORTAGE--**The energy crisis is not over, at least not for the under-developed sector of the population. So said Energy Research Institute senior research officer A.A. Eberhard at the "SA energy--the way ahead" conference in Pretoria yesterday. In 1984, 3,3-million blacks in metropolitan areas, 1,5-million in town, 4,5-million farm labourers and their families, and nearly 12-million blacks in the homelands did not have access to electricity for domestic use. Eberhard said growing fuel-wood scarcity resulted in severe social and environmental costs, as well as an increased economic burden on the poor. "With increased urbanisation, the lack of adequate services is bound to exacerbate an already unstable political environment," he added. Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs chief director Dirk Neethling said during the debate he favoured the state and private sector assuming joint responsibility for the management of the country's energy affairs within a framework of a more-diversified energy-resources system. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Jun 86 p 5] /9317

**JOBLESS BLACKS--**Unemployed blacks in the national development areas, provinces and national states increased by 5,1 percent from March last year to March this, the Central Statistical Service said in Pretoria. Estimated number of unemployed in March was 533 000. Three out of five of these were aged 15 to 29. There were 108 000 unemployed coloureds, and 30 976 Indians.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 5] /9317

**PUTCO TAKES OVER GERMISTON--**Putco is to take over the Germiston black bus service from next month. A spokesman for Putco said yesterday an offer had been accepted by the town council, subject to approval by the Administrator and the Local Road Transportation Board. Putco will pay R3,7 million for 120 buses, maintenance spares and permits for routes between Germiston and Katlehong, Vosloorus, and Tokoza, Eden Park, Reiger Park and Palm Ridge. The service carries about 10 million passengers a year with an annual revenue of about R6,8 million. Most of the 150 black staff are expected to join Putco. Fares will not change and timetables will be altered only slightly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 5] /9317

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSSVAAL SEEN AS KEY TO WHITE POWER WITH MORE VOTES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Jun 86 p 18

[Article by David Brier]

[Text] **THE Transvaal now holds the key to the white power-struggle in South African politics — it has overtaken the other provinces and has more white voters than the rest of South Africa combined.**

Under the present highly imbalanced voting system, a vote in the Cape can be worth about three times as much as a vote in the Transvaal, and a major movement has begun to rectify this injustice.

The parties of the far Right regard the Transvaal as their stronghold and they are demanding a new delimitation to give the province its fair number of seats in the white House of Assembly. This, they believe, will increase their power after the next general election.

At the same time the National Party believes it can capture most new Transvaal urban seats through superior organisation. The Progressive Federal Party also believes it can take some new Reef seats.

A spokesman for Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, said a new delimitation would not take place this year. At the earliest it could happen next year.

According to political circles, a general election is now expected only in 1988, giving the Government plenty of time to arrange a new delimitation which will favour it the most.

In the past the Government established a provincial quota which favoured the Cape at the expense of the Transvaal. But there has been such a huge population shift to the Transvaal that the province's claim for more seats has even been taken up by the NP in the Transvaal.

According to statistics released in Parliament recently, the Transvaal now has 1 564 006 white voters compared to 1 414 553 for the rest of the country. This gives the Transvaal 52,5 percent of white voters.

Of the 166 elected seats in the House of Assembly, the Transvaal at present has only 76. In terms of numbers it should have 87.

The Cape has 833 049 white voters. At present it has 56 seats but in terms of numbers this should be cut to about 47 or 48. This includes Walvis Bay, the South African-owned enclave on the SWA/Namibian coast which is a special case and is the smallest seat with 4 495 voters.

Natal and the Free State should each lose a seat or two in terms of a fair delimitation. Natal has 348 881 voters and 20 seats while the Free State has 232 623 voters and 14 seats.

The gross unfairness of the present system is reflected in the official statistics. The seat with the most voters is Pretoria East with 27 216, followed by North Rand with 27 057, and Bethal (including the new town of Secunda) with 26 440. All of these are in the Transvaal.

By contrast Prieska has 9 485 voters, Beaufort West has 9 721 and Graaff-Reinet has 9 830. All are in the Cape. These are the smallest seats excluding Walvis Bay.

The imbalance is built into the delimitation system through loading urban seats and unloading rural seats. In addition, there is the provincial imbalance in which Transvaal seats have more voters than Cape seats.

Urban seats can be loaded by up to 15 percent on the provincial quota and rural seats unloaded by the same amount, making a 30-percent difference. In addition, special rural seats with an area of more than

25 000 sq km can be unloaded by a total of 30 percent, making a 45-percent difference.

But when provincial factors are taken into account, Transvaal seats can be nearly three times as large as Cape seats.

Major Reubin Sive, (PFP Bezuidenhout), the PFP's delimitation expert, said the time was long past when these imbalances could be accepted.

Mr Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) said the present delimitation was highly undemocratic and would have to be rectified.

A movement has started to shift more seats to the Transvaal away from the Cape and to reduce the loading and unloading facrions between urban and rural seats. This would result in more Transvaal urban seats, especially in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area.

The rightwing parties claim these seats could fall to them as they have made great strides in urban blue-collar seats in recent by-elections.

But a PFP organiser pointed out this week that the Conservative Party could not equal the NP's organisation, which was essential in urban seats where voters were highly mobile and had to be traced, canvassed and given postal votes or transported to polling booths.

The PFP's organisation is also highly sophisticated in urban areas and the party is confident of taking some of the spoils after a new delimitation.

The PFP's current strategy is to win the balance-of-power if the Right wins enough seats to deprive the NP of its overall majority.

/12828

CSO: 3400/082

SOUTH AFRICA

WAGE WAR RAGES OVER BLACK MINERS' PAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

**A** TOUGH struggle seems imminent between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines in their annual showdown over black miners' wages and working conditions.

There is still a wide gulf between the Chamber's initial offer and the NUM's demand, and the possibility of eventual strike action cannot be ruled out on mines where the NUM is supported.

The union's demand for workers on Chamber gold mines and collieries includes a 45% increase on minimum wages, reduced working hours, increased annual leave and other improvements to fringe benefits.

The Chamber's offer includes increases of between 12% and 17% on minimum Chamber rates, a reduction of two working hours per fortnight, increased job security and other improvements to fringe benefits.

The first salvoes have already been fired by the NUM, who say the offer does not come near improving workers' living standards and also fails to compensate them for losses due to inflation.

"The mining industry has made substantial profits, but is not prepared to share them with workers during good times," said NUM's Marcel Golding. "We are particularly concerned about black mineworkers, who can earn as little as R193 per month."

**T**he Chamber monthly minimum for underground gold miners is between R193 and R600, an average of R390.82. Benefits such as food, medical attention and accommodation amount to another R139 a month, Chamber sources report.

Chamber of Mines industrial relations adviser Johann Liebenberg said the Chamber had indicated to the NUM that the offer it had made was not a final one. The Chamber estimated that the total cost of the NUM's demands amounted to 86% over present conditions.

Liebenberg said the industry did not base wage decisions on the ability to pay in any particular year. "Amongst others, profits are utilised in capital expenditure to preserve and expand the mining industry. We are in an expansion phase and will create thousands of new jobs over the next seven or eight years."

Meanwhile, the parties will also be under some pressure to reach agreement before July 1 — the traditional implementation date for increases affecting the 550 000 black employees on Chamber mines.

But the NUM may declare a dispute with the Chamber and will want any further increases it negotiates for workers in recognised bargaining units to be implemented retrospectively from July 1.

The negotiations got off to a sticky start when the Chamber



made proposals aimed at establishing "generally accepted bargaining conventions". The NUM saw this as an attempt to set "pre-conditions" which would undermine the union's bargaining position.

**L**iebenberg disagrees, saying that the Chamber had to seek clarification on the parties' positions before negotiations went ahead. Clarification had now been obtained and the two party's positions did not necessarily coincide, he said.

One disputed issue in this area concerns the NUM's representativity on certain bargaining units on several mines. The NUM believes managements have been deliberately tardy in confirming union representativity on these units.

Liebenberg says the affected units will be included in the talks if the mines establish that the NUM is sufficiently representative there during negotiations.

Another disputed matter is the NUM's refusal to abandon the legal right it says it had acquired to strike on certain Gencor, Anglovaal and Gold Fields mines over last year's unresolved wage dispute. The NUM holds that secondary strikes at other mining houses would also be legal, because the primary strike would be legal.

Liebenberg believes their "right to strike has gone stale, amongst others, because the next round of wage negotiations has begun".

The mining houses were unable to retain a united front last year. Gold mine employees at Gencor, Gold Fields and Anglovaal obtained increases ranging between 14,1% and 19,1% on Chamber minimum rates. Anglo American and Rand Mines agreed to increases of between 17% and 22% on Chamber minimum rates.

Although the NUM was not recognised on any JCI mines last year, JCI's increases matched those of Anglo American.

Attention will also be focused on the ability of the mining houses to retain a united front this year. NUM members resolved at their February congress to embark on a

national strike if the mining houses presented a split offer during negotiations.

Liebenberg believes it is premature to speculate on the chance of a split, because the mining houses have presented a unified offer. But sources believe a split cannot yet be ruled out due to differences in labour policy, economic circumstances and levels of unionisation experienced by different mining houses.

Potential losses due to strikes at well-unionised Anglo American mines would also be greater than at mines administered by Gold Fields and Anglovaal, where the NUM is less established.

**A**ttention will also be on Gencor — singled out as an "enemy company" by the NUM last year — to see what approach it will adopt following the recent appointment of Derek Keys as chief executive.

The NUM has been recognised at several more Gencor mines over the past year. Gencor wages have also been improved following interim wage adjustments from April, which ranged between 2,5% and 5,3%. The NUM says it is still in dispute with Gencor because the union wanted increases backdated from July 1985.

Another emotive issue in the industry is the scrapping of job reservation. This will entail the removal of the scheduled person definition, which bars blacks from 13 key mining jobs.

The NUM has said that it reserves the right to introduce the issue into wage talks if it is not satisfied with government's progress in scrapping job reservation.

Liebenberg feels this is a non-issue, because government has undertaken to abolish job reservation before the end of this year's parliamentary session and wage talks are likely to be over long before then.

**T**he Chamber, the NUM and white mining unions are presently having separate talks on the issue.



All the parties are unhappy with government's third draft bill for scrapping job reservation, and the Chamber and white unions are both meeting with government.

Most parties reject the principle of government interference in future arrangements in the industry.

The white unions — with the exception of the Mineworkers' Union (MWU) and the SA Technical Officials Association (Satoa) — oppose the bill, saying it will nullify the interim agreement they have reached with the Chamber on the scrapping of job reservation. The agreement also provides for the establishment of an industrial council and security of employment agreements.

The only significant sticking point still existing between the Chamber and most white unions relates to control of manning levels. White unions want greater con-

trol in ensuring management does not overtrain and create an oversupply of skills.

**T**he NUM says job reservation should not be replaced by another mechanism — government's proposed statutory committee to control black advancement — which could reinforce discrimination.

While MWU helmsman Arrie Paulus refused to comment on the MWU's attitude to government's third draft bill, it is reported that the MWU has consistently opposed plans to scrap job reservation.

However, wage talks for black mineworkers are moving centre stage now.

They take place against a backdrop of exceptional strike action this year and reports of increasing worker militancy exacerbated by SA's political and economic crisis.

CHAMBER OF MINES MEMBERS SINGLE MINES OR DIVISIONS					
GOLD			COAL		
	TOTAL	NUM - RECOGNISED		TOTAL	NUM - RECOGNISED
Anglo American	16	15	Amcoast	17	8
Gold Fields	7	3	Gold Fields	3	1
Gencor	13	8	Gencor	10	3
Rand Mines	4	1	Rand Mines	6	3
JCI	2	2	Iscor	2	1
Anglovaal	2	—	Lonrho	5	2
			Kangra Holdings	4	—
			JCI	4	—

(Source: Chamber of Mines 11/6/86)

/9317  
CSO: 3400/062

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**VOTE AGAINST MIXED BEACHES--Port Elizabeth--**The city's white voters yesterday voted against opening the city's beaches to all races. The poll in the citywide referendum was a low 16,66 percent. The figures were: Against open beaches: 6 104. For: 4 957. Spoilt papers: 22. There were cheers at the City Hall last night when the Town Clerk, Mr Paul Botha, announced the result to a crowd of about 100 people. It appeared that National Party supporters had disregarded the instructions of their MPs to abstain from voting. The Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, declined to comment on the outcome. "The poll was called so that the public could voice their opinion on the matter. They have done so and there is nothing more to add," he said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 5] /9317

**ISRAELIS CALL OFF TRIP--Munich--**An Israeli economic delegation has cancelled a trip to South Africa, but there is confusion over the reason. Radio Israel--monitored here--said it was called off because of the current South African situation. But the radio said a Finance Ministry spokesman had given "technical reasons" as the cause. The radio said the Israeli delegation was to have discussed the encouragement of private South African investment in Israel and credit conditions for Israeli coal purchases. In another development reported by Radio Israel, the Histadrut Labour Federation revealed it had protested to President Botha over the arrest of black trade union leaders. A copy of the protest was handed to South Africa's embassy in Israel. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 3400/062

SOUTH AFRICA

SWEDEN INTRODUCES LICENSING FOR ALL TRADING WITH COUNTRY

Response to Pretoria Measure

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Kaa Eneberg]

[Text] This week the government is introducing compulsory licensing for all Swedish trade with South Africa. The action is a response to last Monday's move by the apartheid regime requiring the licensing of all imports from Sweden as a protest against the Swedish attitude toward South Africa.

"The decision shows that the Pretoria regime is becoming desperate in the face of the world's growing sanctions against South Africa," said Minister of Trade Mats Hellstrom at a hastily called press conference on Tuesday afternoon.

Since the goal of the Swedish Government's policy is to reduce or eliminate trade with the South Africa of the apartheid regime, Hellstrom found it hard to conceal a certain satisfaction at the sanction imposed by the South Africans, which has now resulted in the Swedish countermove.

"This makes it easier for us to reduce Sweden's trade with South Africa, of course, and that is the goal of the increasingly stringent measures we have adopted, the latest being the ban on technology transfers," said Hellstrom.

Hellstrom emphasized that compulsory licensing does not mean a formal ban on trade with South Africa. It gives the government a good opportunity to record and monitor trade more effectively than before. Hellstrom uses phrases such as "scrutinizing each firm that trades with South Africa." An important goal is to monitor compliance with the government's urging of Swedish firms to find other markets and suppliers besides those in South Africa.

Hellstrom pointed out that at least one firm—the SSAB [State Steel Corporation]—has found sources other than South Africa for its purchases of certain important raw materials.

It is important that more firms follow the recommendations and refrain from trading with South Africa, Hellstrom said.

Through the years, Hellstrom has referred very consistently to GATT as providing the guidelines for the scope of Swedish trade with the apartheid regime.

Using GATT as its justification, the government has not been willing to ban trade with South Africa, preferring instead to follow the path of successive sanctions and to work within the United Nations on behalf of UN trade sanctions. The first sanctions law covered new investments in South Africa by Swedish firms and was introduced in 1980 under the Liberal Party government.

Hellstrom again referred to GATT on Tuesday, pointing out that Sweden is following the rules when it responds to sanctions applied by South Africa. The South African regime did not contact the Swedish Government concerning the matter. It simply announced that it was introducing licensing for all imports from Sweden because of the Swedish policy on South Africa.

Hellstrom also said that the government had had no hint from South Africa that import sanctions were to be expected. He assumed, however, that several Swedish warnings concerning imminent compulsory licensing had led the "South Africans to take matters into their own hands."

#### Sharp Reduction

Swedish trade with South Africa declined substantially during the last quarter of 1985, with Swedish exports to that country dropping by 48 percent and Swedish imports from South Africa falling by 50 percent. There are bound to be further reductions this year, partly because of the ban on agricultural imports from South Africa that became effective on 1 January. Swedish exports to South Africa totaled 201.9 million kronor during the first few months of this year, compared to 323 million kronor during the same period last year.

Asked about the possibility that Swedish or South African firms would circumvent the regulations by going through third countries, Hellstrom answered indignantly that "they would be running tremendous risks" by doing so.

#### Increased Aid

At a press briefing in Stockholm on Tuesday, Minister of Development Aid Lena Hjelm-Wallen summed up the special UN session in New York by noting that it would mean increased Swedish aid efforts in southern Africa.

She declined to say specifically what the Swedish promises were, but she felt that new appropriations might be considered even before 1988, when an evaluation of the UN session's decisions is to be ready. It is not clear whether completely new aid money or simply a rearrangement of priorities within the existing aid budgets is involved. An important section of the document concerns measures that the poor countries themselves have agreed to implement in their countries. Those so-called economic restructurings are already underway in Zambia and Tanzania, which are Sweden's aid partners, and elsewhere.

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Sweden and Africa"]

[Text] Sweden is sharpening its profile in Africa and its tone toward South Africa. That was the gist of the press conferences held on Tuesday by Minister of Development Aid Lena Hjelm-Wallen and Minister of Trade Mats Hellstrom.

The minister of development aid maintained that although 60 percent of bilateral Swedish aid already goes to countries south of the Sahara, Sweden must increase its support of that area. Just back from the first special UN session on Africa, she radiated limited but clear optimism that it should be possible despite everything to alleviate and overcome that continent's economic destitution.

Hjelm-Wallen described as a success the fact that agreement was reached at the UN meeting on a 5-year plan for increased aid and investment amounting to 930 billion kronor, one-third of which is to be provided by the industrialized countries. Although the plan is not binding, it constitutes a moral commitment, and not only by Sweden, to assign a higher priority to aid for Africa.

What is most encouraging, according to the minister of development aid, is that many African countries now say they are ready for a thorough self-examination concerning their economic policies to date—including not only neglected rural development but also industrial white-elephant projects and bureaucratic centralization. "Responsibility for the necessary reforms must lie with the African countries themselves"—that was a key phrase in her speech at the United Nations. Otherwise, foreign aid can never bring the desired result.

Swedish demands for democratic reforms worthy of the name are also expressed in the government's decision to introduce compulsory licensing for all export and import trade with South Africa—a direct response to South Africa's recent requirement that imports from Sweden be licensed. It is true that the Swedish measure does not go as far as the Danish Parliament's announcement the other day of a total ban on all trade with South Africa. But it nevertheless represents a well-justified contribution to greater external pressure on Pretoria following the latter's recent violent intrusions into three neighboring black states.

According to Mats Hellstrom, the licensing decision is above all an indication to the rest of the world that it is in fact possible to strike at the regime of apartheid using unilateral sanctions within the framework of international trade rules—GATT, for example.

That is good justification, because isolated sanctions not respected by others can hardly lead to results in the fight against apartheid. Only simultaneous sanctions by many states will exert real pressure on Pretoria. And collective actions of that kind can lay the groundwork for larger, binding UN boycotts of South Africa.



SOUTH AFRICA

DISINVESTMENT PROMPTS MANAGEMENT BUYOUTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Lesley Lambert]

[Text]

**PRESSURE** on international companies to disinvest has created opportunities for management buyouts.

The practice of selling a subsidiary or a division to management has become a solution for international companies wanting to reduce their profile in SA and still maintain a trading relationship with it.

Barclays National Merchant Bank (Barname) recently concluded four more management buyouts. The companies involved are Industex, an Eastern Cape fabric manufacturer; Gilbarco, the subsidiary of a petroleum-dispensing equipment producer; Gardner-Denver, a mining construction producer; and Rohm and Haas, a New Germany-based chemicals manufacturer.

Three of these management buyouts (MBOs) involved the SA subsidiaries of international companies.

Barname assistant GM Andre Roux agrees that disinvestment is part of the motivating force, with US parent companies being chief players.

"The other part of the story is setting up local control and man-

agement — and preserving supply and research links between SA companies and their former parents."

Barname's involvement in MBOs — which have gained popularity fast in the US and, to a lesser extent, in the UK — has intensified over the past two years. It established a division to specialise in this area earlier this year.

Roux believes the shift away from large industrial conglomerates and the encouragement of smaller business operations able to create jobs more easily has played a role in nurturing the international MBO boom.

Statistics show that in the US the MBO market grew from \$3.5bn three years ago to \$20bn in 1986. In the UK the market is estimated at about £1bn.

Statistics are harder to come by in SA. But the interest, which is based on the incentive of controlling one's own business, is growing.

Roux alludes to local companies looking inwards at their core business, some with a view to shedding divisions which no longer fit in with corporate strategies.

"We are looking at a number of

fairly large local management buyouts which may come to fruition. If they do, this would be further evidence of the growing trend in SA."

Roux defines an MBO as a deal enabling members of the management of a profitable company or division to buy the shares or assets with a significant amount of debt and little equity capital.

This is accomplished primarily by structuring the buyout in such a manner that it is legally possible to use the seller's assets for collateral and the seller's earning stream to reduce debt.

The role of the merchant bank is to structure a deal, to negotiate with the seller and potential outside investors and lenders and to construct a finance package for the business being acquired which takes into account its future needs as well as the purchase itself.

The bank normally provides a substantial proportion of the finance, with assistance from other financial institutions. In a typical leverage buy-out situation, the management can contribute as little as 5% of the purchase price to gain control.

/9317

CSO: 3400/067



SOUTH AFRICA

UNCERTAINTY OVER FUTURE OF MINERALS NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 86 p 17

[Text]

LONDON. — The state of emergency in South Africa has deepened uncertainty over the future of the vast mineral wealth which helped put South Africa among the richest countries on the continent, dealers said.

Analysts agree precious metals and other minerals would appreciate "if the world thought supplies were going to be disrupted", as one put it.

On Thursday platinum — vital for the car industry — surged to its highest price for three years, reaching \$450,50, though one analyst saw it as likely to retreat.

Gold has been less volatile, but has gained strongly this week to \$347,40 at around midday yesterday from \$341,65 a week ago. Large world stocks of the metal have made it more resistant to developments than plati-

num.

South African Government officials are reluctant to dwell on the leverage the country holds through its mineral wealth for fear such talk will increase overseas calls for alternative sources.

But statistics published by the Department of Energy and Mineral Affairs speak volumes.

In 1984, the last year for which figures are available, South Africa produced more than 60 different minerals at 883 mines, of which 83 yielded gold, 89 coal and 62 diamonds.

Mineral commodities were exported to 87 countries, primarily in North America, Europe and the Far East.

Gold by far outshines all other minerals as an export commodity, representing 72 percent of

South Africa's mineral exports in 1984. Mineral exports earned more than R16 billion that year.

News of strikes or violence in its gold industry sends shivers through the consuming world because of the country's dominant position: it has reserves of 20 000 tons of the metal, more than half the world's deposits and 63.9 percent of non-Communist countries' reserves.

South Africa gold's production in 1984 exceeded 681 tons and was projected to remain stable in 1985.

Even more impressive are platinum group metals, essential in the car and oil-refining industries. South Africa holds 78.7 percent of total world reserves.

Chrome, used in the production of stainless steel, is also abundant, with 74 percent of known world reserves and South

Africa has a staggering 92 percent of the non-Communist world's manganese, which plays a pivotal role in the manufacture of all steel products.

Uranium, among the leading minerals in energy production, also features prominently in South Africa. Together with South West Africa the RSA, produced 24 percent of total world output in 1984.

South Africa and SWA also claim to hold 25 percent of world diamond reserves.

The importance of South Africa to the West's industry was highlighted last October when, under unprecedented threat of economic sanctions, President P W Botha said a total ban on chrome exports could threaten one million jobs in the US and close down the European car industry. — Sapa-Reuter.

/9317

CSO: 3400/065

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTRAGE OVER BAN ON PETROL DISCOUNTING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S ban yesterday on all forms of petrol discounting has drawn a howl of outrage from industry and consumer organisations.

"It gives the lie to Pretoria's lip-service support to free enterprise," was the snap reaction of one Opposition MP.

Pick 'n Pay executives were planning a counter move against the ban in an emergency board meeting last night.

But the edict rules out further court action, after a Supreme Court ruling allowed the supermarket chain to continue its coupon scheme in March.

□ PFP spokesman on energy affairs Brian Goodall described the ban as deplorable. "Pretoria should not be above the law," he said;

□ The Automobile Association said government should have delayed any ban on discounting while its investigation into restructuring of the petrol price was under way;

□ Assocom questioned the broad terms of a ban which outlawed hitherto legitimate marketing devices; and

□ The Consumer Council said: "If a retailer wants to charge a lesser amount for petrol, he should be free to do so."

The ban is expected to impact severely on Pick 'n Pay's petrol sales, which have more than doubled over the past two months as a result of its coupon-linked petrol-discounting operation.

Chairman Raymond Ackerman advised government last week to abide by the Supreme Court ruling. "The consumer should not again be squeezed between big business and government," he said.

In a special *Government Gazette* issued yesterday, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs (DMEA) Minister Danie Steyn outlawed "money, articles, services or concessions" of commercial value used at petrol stations.

DMEA deputy-director Theuns Burger said the *Gazette* re-affirmed government's legally-prescribed petrol-price policy, which has the firm support of oil wholesalers and the Motor Industries Federation. He said a main thrust behind banning incentives was the crippling effect on small businesses by rebel retailers putting the market out of kilter.

Without referring directly to Pick 'n Pay, Burger said discounters would probably be given a few days' grace before the law was applied. He declined to comment on government action against retailers who continued discounting.

GERALD REILLY reports DMEA director-general Louw Alberts as saying the coupon scheme could not be allowed "at a time when we are spending several hundred million rands in supporting and encouraging small-business development".

In the current economic climate of unemployment and its aggravating impact on unrest, "we must do all we can to

see to it that the rise in unemployment is kept to a minimum", Alberts said.

The price war which would have developed unless government had stepped in would eventually have hit back at petrol wholesalers. This, Alberts said, could have effected SA's fuel-procurement programme adversely.

The PFP is expected to give Steyn a strongly-worded rebuke over the discount ban during the DMEA's budget debate in the House of Assembly later this week.

PFP transport spokesman John Malcomess said: "It costs government absolutely nothing if petrol is sold at discount prices. Only a few vested interests in the motor industry will benefit from the move. There is no way the government can defend an action which would prevent the consumer from getting cheaper petrol at a time of high inflation and falling living standards."

□ Pick 'n Pay supermarket's petrol outlets are to continue giving back 4c-a-litre petrol discount coupons — in spite of a government ban to the contrary.

The chain store's joint managing director Hugh Herman said last night that Pick 'n Pay would challenge the ban in court if necessary.

/9317

CSO: 3400/065

SOUTH AFRICA

VOLKSKAS: ASSETS STILL EXCEED LIABILITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 16 Jun 86 p 26

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text]

While there is no doubt that South Africa is suffering from a serious international liquidity problem, the country is by no means economically bankrupt.

In its June 1986 economic report, Volkskas states that South Africa's total assets still exceed total liabilities and, moreover, total year-on-year business income exceeds overall expenditures.

The country ranked ninth among the countries with the largest foreign debt commitments in 1985, with a total estimated foreign debt of about \$22 billion. This figure, however, was determined when the rand exchange rate was still considerably stronger, and at the present rate a figure close to \$25-\$30 billion is more appropriate.

The country's worst off in this ranking were Brazil, with \$99 billion, and Mexico, with \$97 billion.

At the end of last year South Africa's debt under the repayment standstill was almost \$14 billion, with \$10 billion allocated to debt outside the standstill.

According to Volkskas, the country will pay \$6.5 billion in overall debt repayments this year.

The outflow for the first half of 1986 is expected to remain high, taking into account April's first instalment of \$400 million, which compromises only five percent of the debt under the standstill net.

The bank said: "It is clear that South Africa does have a problem regarding its international creditworthiness and that it is experiencing a serious international liquidity problem owing to the fact that too many short-term loans were taken up during the past few years."

/9317  
CSO: 3400/067

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LARGE DROP IN COAL EXPORTS FORECAST--Amsterdam--Exports of SA coal are likely to fall by 3-million to 4-million tons to around 40-million to 41-million tons this year, said Graham Thompson, CE coal of General Mining Union Corporation. The fall reflected boycotts by Denmark and France but these would be offset by growth in other markets, he said yesterday at an Amsterdam coal conference. France and Denmark took about 8-million tons/year and the full effect of the boycotts would be felt only in 1987. SA's share of coal trade outside centrally-planned economies would stabilise at around 25%, down from 29%, he said. The fall in market share was to be expected as a result of the advent of new suppliers such as Colombia, Thompson said. Spot coal prices had fallen to below \$25/ton from \$30 to \$35/ton in 1985 as SA exporters exposed to France and Denmark sought alternative outlets, he said. SA coal would remain competitive, Thompson added, as a result of the sharp drop in the dollar-rand exchange rate.--  
Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jun 86 p 5]  
/9317

FIRMS' DIVIDEND REPATRIATION--Foreign corporations are repatriating unusually high levels of dividends from their SA subsidiaries, helping to fuel current weakness in the rand. Currency traders said they had seen more, and larger, transactions directly related to dividends paid to foreign corporations. "There seems to be a lot of pressure on local companies to repatriate their earnings," said a trader at Barclays Bank. The effect of dividend repatriation is magnified in June, the month when most foreign companies withdraw annual dividends. Executives at foreign-owned subsidiaries, while denying that their own companies were repatriating profits at higher levels, said the phenomenon was occurring at other companies. Under SA law, foreign companies may repatriate as dividends any profits earned after January 1, 1985, at the commercial exchange rate. Profits earned before that date are viewed as disinvestments, repatriated at the less favourable financial rate. "I'm aware of higher repatriation happening at other companies," said the financial director of a British subsidiary. "The concern is that they cannot go further back than the date set by government. They would rather repatriate more." Roy Kane, a spokesman for International Business Machines, said IBM had not increased the level of its dividend repatriation. He said, however, that company executives had heard of other American companies taking more profits out of the country, pending US legislation on economic sanctions. But dividend repatriation has been limited to subsidiaries actually making a profit in the economic recession. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Jun 86 p 13] /9317



WEST WITS GOLD DOUBLES RESERVES--West Wits Gold Mine has doubled its ore reserves and acquired Randfontein Estates's old, but completely equipped and operational number 16 shaft for the sum of R5,7 million. West Wits now has ore reserves of 13,2 million tons with an in situ grade of 4,55g/ton. Previously it had 6.3 million tons at 5,1g/ton, but the mining of these new reserves is many years down the track as the old ones are more than it is able to handle at present. Until now the mine could only mine down to a depth of 300 metres, but an agreement with Randfontein gives it the right to mine below this level. The mine is processing 17 000 tons of underground ore with a grade of 4g/ton, 15 000 tons of ore from the open-cast workings with a grade of 2,8g/ton and 60 000 tons of re-treatment material from the sand dumps with a grade of 1g/ton. The mine's total gold recovery is running at just below 2g/ton from the 90 000 tons of material being processed, but it is experiencing recovery problems because of dilution of the material. The new number eight shaft is expected to add about 25 000 tons of rock a month at a grade of about 4g/ton and is expected to come into production next month. The number 16 shaft should contribute about 30 000 tons. This new tonnage will necessitate an expansion of the processing plant, but chairman Mr Joe Berardo says that it is not a problem and the mine has equipment which it can use. The open-cast workings have total reserves of about 230 000 tons and a life of about two years, but it is providing gold at a fairly cheap price as costs are running at a mere R10/ton. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 18 Jun 86 p 17] /9317

DENMARK AFFECTS FERTILIZER EXPORTS--Foskor's fertiliser exports would be hard-hit by Denmark's ban on trade with SA, industry sources predicted yesterday. While most exporters said the ban would not affect them, it is believed Foskor exported about 130 000 tons of phosphate rock to Denmark's largest fertiliser company, Superfos, last year. Foskor MD John Stanbury refused to confirm the exact export figure and said the decision "was disturbing, but not catastrophic." "We are constantly expanding the base of our export business so that decisions (sanctions) taken by individual countries will have less effect on our business." A spokesman for the Danish Foreign Ministry said firms like Superfos--which depend to a large extent on imports from SA--would probably be granted a two-year exemption from the ban. Superfos has already reduced its orders from SA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Jun 86 p 1] /9317

/  
3400/065

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

6 AUGUST 1986